



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.  
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#### AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ISSUE.

This issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will have an extra circulation to buyers of druggists' goods in Canada, the United States, and the West Indies. It falls on May 31. An interesting statement regarding the drug-trade of U.S.A. will be found on page 699, and should be read by all houses wishing to improve business.

#### GUINEAS TO GET.

We offer a guinea to any subscriber, or member of his family, or employé, who arranges the surnames of the ten candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council in the order that they will appear on the poll. The candidates are:—

A. S. Campkin, Cambridge  
M. Carteighe, London  
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London  
J. F. Harrington, London  
J. Harrison, Sunderland

J. W. T. Morrison, Tring  
C. E. Pickering, London  
C. J. Park, Plymouth  
A. Southall, Birmingham  
J. R. Young, Warrington

The names printed in italics indicate the new candidates. Please write on postcards, and send them not later than Monday, May 19.

Also half-a-guinea for the best reasons on a postcard for rejecting any three of the ten candidates. Send in before May 13.

Another half-a-guinea will be given for the best reasons why any of the three new candidates should be supported. "Reasons" postcards should be sent before May 13, to the Editor, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

#### Summary.

CURIOUS information about jalap is graphically portrayed on p. 696.

RECENT observations on x rays by Mr. J. M. Davidson, M.B., are reported on p. 691.

THE "Holy Shroud" of Turin was made about A.D. 1400, so it now appears (p. 688).

THERE is little in the Wolverhampton Exhibition of pharmaceutical interest (p. 690).

A PENNY is to carry a ½-oz. letter to Australia, but not back, nor just yet (p. 701 and p. 700).

OPTICAL matters, sight-testing, and glass are subjects which happen to fall together on p. 693.

A MINISTER OF COMMERCE is not a taking idea, so far as the Government is concerned (p. 701).

Some points for manufacturers from the London Chamber of Commerce will be found on p. 685.

THE British Homœopathic Association is a new body, with the Earl of Cawdor at its head (p. 686).

AN ATTEMPT to stamp out the Japanese druggist in favour of the certificated pharmacist has failed (p. 698).

MR. THOMAS BARCLAY has given us some particulars of his Norway trip in an interview reported on p. 695.

JOHN ISLIP is still sending orders to chemists for goods for which he does not pay. Beware of them (p. 669).

THE GRASSE EXPOSITION of perfumes and oils was rather interesting. An illustrated report of it is on p. 639.

THE latest druggist's whisky-story was told by Sir Harry Bullard in "the House" on Wednesday. It is on p. 701.

THE names of those who passed the Apothecaries' Society's Assistants' examination last month are printed on p. 686.

"XRAYSER" makes a pertinent and practical suggestion in regard to the appeal in the pure-gum pastille case (p. 697).

THE Public Dispensers' Association want Bloomsbury to take a hint from Dublin in regard to the qualification of hospital compounders (p. 694).

THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.) writes to say that he is in favour of dividing the Minor—conditionally (p. 708).

THE TRAINING OF APPRENTICES has been discussed by Liverpool chemists, Mr. Wallbridge, of St. Helens, leading off with a helpful paper (p. 691).

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF ENGLAND has no special list of medicines for Poor law purposes, but has given us a list of "expensive medicines" (p. 699).

A SALARY of 80*l.* a year is not good enough for a dispenser, said a chemist to the Prescott Guardians, who are having second thoughts about the matter (p. 684).

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer is having a bad time with his pet cheque scheme. He thinks of giving a 1*l.* rebate on cheques under 2*l.*, and the House of Commons laughed at him (p. 701).

MOST interesting particulars regarding the preparation of absolute alcohol were communicated to the Chemical Society on Wednesday. At the same meeting several pharmacists were elected Fellows of the Society (p. 707).

A 4-oz. bottle of bromidia was taken by an eminent barrister, and at the inquest which followed it transpired that the makers do not label the preparation poison. Their agent writes to us about it, but we emphasise the illegality (p. 685).

MR. D'EYNCOURT has, after all, to state a case for the High Court with reference to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act action against Boots' Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited), and on the prejudice and commercial-standard points (p. 702).

VINEGAR OF SQUILL, according to Mr. Bevan, the Middlesex analyst, should contain 4.2 per cent. of free acetic acid. This contention broke down utterly at Highgate on Wednesday in face of skilled pharmaceutical evidence, and a summons against a Hornsey chemist was dismissed (p. 703). Other cases on p. 714.

THE business tone remains much as previously reported, and no important fluctuations have occurred. Citric and tartaric acids are in more demand at the cheap prices now ruling. Saffron comes higher from Spain. Wayne County peppermint oil is a shade easier. Quinine is a nominal market. The auctions of first-hand drugs are reported on p. 711.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Mr. T. Hadfield, chemist, of Beaumont Road, Plymouth, has been appointed dispenser to the Three Towns Friendly Societies' Medical Aid.

Whilst a man named Nightingale was making a purchase in Martyn's Drug-stores, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, on April 24, he fell down dead in the shop.

A disastrous explosion of chemicals occurred on April 28 at a large residence at Laurie Park Avenue, Upper Sydenham, destroying a laboratory and doing other mischief.

Thomas Mather, who was last week remanded on a charge of stealing four oil-barrels belonging to Messrs. Blunt & Evans, chemists, Derby, has been sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

A man named William Hollis, who is described as a chemist, but whose name is not in the register of chemists and druggists, was remanded at Stoke on April 25 on a charge of attempting to procure abortion.

At an inquest held at Greenwich on April 25 evidence was given by Mr. William Cork Plumer, chemist and druggist, of 60 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., who identified the deceased man as his brother, Mr. J. G. Plumer, surgeon-dentist, Greenwich. Deceased was killed while attempting to get on a moving train at Lewisham.

The special committee appointed by the Bromsgrove Droitchwich, and Redditch Hospital Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the administration of marking-ink for beef-juice (see *C. & D.*, April 26, page 657), reported that the matron and nurse who administered the fluid had been guilty of carelessness, and both are to be requested to resign.

At Blackburn on April 23, William Heaton, a weaver, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for stealing a fox terrier dog, valued at 30*l.* It was stated that the prisoner enticed the dog to his house and boiled it down to extract the fat, which he sold as a cure for rheumatism—a practice he had carried on for years, and which he had been taught by his father.

The prolonged hearing of the charges of conspiracy to defraud and falsification of books against ten past and present directors of the Patent Novelties Manufacturing, Belgian Manufacturing and Trading, and French Royd Oils Companies was concluded at the Manchester Assizes on April 29, when Bradley, Thomas Balshaw, and Charlesworth were found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months', nine months', and three months' hard labour, respectively.

On Friday evening, April 25, an interesting gathering was held at the Grand Hotel, Bournemouth, under the presidency of Mr. G. H. New, to bid farewell to Mr. A. F. Lawrence, who for many years has been the proprietor of the old-established pharmacy in the Square, which he has recently disposed of. Mr. Lawrence intends taking a rest, and before leaving the country his friends entertained him to dinner, and gave him some handsome presents, notably a travelling-trunk beautifully fitted and engraved by a well-known Bond Street firm.

### An Example from Northampton.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by the members of the Northampton Chemists' Association (see *C. & D.*, April 26, page 659), the following chemists have announced their intention of closing their shops at 2 P.M. on Thursdays and at 8 P.M. every other day, excluding Saturdays: Mr. A. Armit, St. Giles's Street; Mr. E. C. Ashford, Gold Street and St. James's; Mr. F. C. Ashford, Far Cotton; Mr. F. Cowdery, 4 Parade; Mr. E. E. O. Dennis, Adnitt Road; Mr. G. Ingle, Barrack Road; Mr. F. Kirby, Abington Street and Kettering Road; Mr. W. Lucas, Kettering Road; Mr. W. McKinnell, Wood Hill; Mr. W. D. Mayger, Regent Square; Mr. L. North, Bridge Street; and Mr. Sindall, Wood Hill.

### Colonial Gifts on View.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Imperial Institute, has decided that the gifts and addresses which were presented to the Prince and Princess on their visit to the colonies last year, shall be exhibited to the public at the Imperial Institute, and that the proceeds of this exhibition shall be contributed to the "Coronation Gift" to King Edward's Hospital Fund. The exhibition will be opened to the public on Thursday, May 15, and will occupy the east half of the special exhibition gallery of the Institute. The west half of the gallery will contain a free exhibit of products from Canada, Rhodesia, and Queensland.

### Weights and Measures.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Society of Inspectors of Weights and Measures was held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week in the County Hall, Spring Gardens—Mr. R. Jarvis, of Birmingham, presiding over a large attendance of members. The annual report showed that during the year thirty-one new members had been enrolled, thus making a total of 272. The statement of accounts showed a balance in hand of 16*l.* After formal business had been transacted, papers were read by Mr. C. McDonald, of Glasgow, on the city of Glasgow's suggested amendments to the Weights and Measures Act, and by Mr. C. Ingrey (consulting engineer to the Westminster City Council) on weighing-machines. In connection with the gathering there was an exhibition of the latest improvements in weighing-machines. At the dinner, held in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant on April 24, Mr. B. S. Straus, L.C.C., presided.

### Pure Drugs.

The Portsmouth Board of Guardians have received a communication from the borough analyst (Mr. J. Moore Murray), in which he reports that the analysis of samples of all the drugs from the stock at the workhouse dispensary proves them to be pure and to comply with all requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia. Two samples of milk were found to be deficient in cream, and the Board withheld the contractor's cheque.

### The Value of Remonstrance.

The Prescott Board of Guardians, having advertised for a qualified dispenser at a salary of 80*l.* per annum, a "fully qualified" chemist of Liverpool has written to the Board stating that the wages were about equal to those paid to a dock-labourer, and suggesting 180*l.* as much nearer the mark. Three candidates—from Prescott, Leicester, and Manchester—were interviewed by the Board, but it was discovered that neither of them was qualified. The only other applicant for the post was Miss Bywater, of London. The chemist's letter quite upset the mental equilibrium of the Board, however, for they referred the subject to a committee.

### A Rising Drug-bill.

At a meeting of the Tonbridge Board of Guardians on April 25, one of the members pointed out, compared with the corresponding period of last year, the cost of drugs during the past quarter showed an increase of 29 per cent. Compared with the year prior to that, the cost had gone up 38 per cent., and compared with three years ago 90 per cent. In 1899 drugs cost 112*l.*; in 1900, 156*l.*; in 1901, 165*l.*; and in 1902, 216*l.* If they went on at that rate, he said, they would have an increase at the rate of 100 per cent. next year. It was decided to ask the medical officer for an explanation.

### The Supply of Expensive Medicines.

The Loughborough Board of Guardians, on April 22, again considered the suggestion of the Local Government Board that all expensive drugs and medicines for the workhouse should be provided by the Guardians at their own cost, instead of by the medical officer out of his salary. At a previous meeting (see *C. & D.*, April 19, page 588) the Board decided to ask the superior Board to supply them with a list of what were considered expensive medicines. This has been done, and it was decided that the drugs and medicines enumerated in the list should in future be supplied by the Guardians.



## Medical Officers and Drugs.

The Dorking Board of Guardians, on April 24, considered the question of allowing the medical officer of the work-house (Dr. Batson) a stated sum for drugs. It was suggested that 20% a year would be a fair allowance, and in the course of the discussion it appeared that out of a salary of 30% a year the medical officer had to pay between 16% and 18% a year for drugs. One member opposed the increase on the ground that the medical officer had not asked for it, but the Board decided to allow 20% a year.

## London Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Section, held at Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on April 30, Mr. Eastman presiding, it was agreed to circularise the members of the Section regarding arrangements for closing and the payment of *employés* on the two Coronation days and the Saturday following. The Secretary of the Section (Mr. Musgrave) reported that as far as he could gather the proposed L.C.C. regulations regarding lamps and signs were "no forrarder." On the proposition of Mr. W. Sanland the formation of a sign-manufacturers' sub-committee of the Section was agreed to. Mr. Spicer drew the attention of the meeting to a recent decision in the Scotch courts, whereby the consignor was made liable under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injury done to a carter during the transmission of goods. As an outcome of the discussion a sub-committee was appointed to go into the question. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was then taken. With regard to patent-law reform the committee, on the motion of Mr. David Howard, strongly supported the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in their contention that the Board of Trade should have power to revoke a patent if worked abroad and not in this country, and urged the co-operation of the General Purposes Committee and the Council of the London Chamber with the Manchester Chamber on the matter. Messrs. S. B. Boulton, David Howard, and G. J. Jacobs (with power to add) will represent the Manufacturers' Section on the General Purposes Committee. The committee further decided to support Mr. Gerald Balfour's Patent Law Amendment Bill, subject to the amendments suggested. They also approved Mr. Lough's Labour Bureaux Bill, and the Canal Traffic Bill, but opposed Colonel Denny's Home Industries Bill, the Workmen's Compensation Bills of Mr. McKenna and Mr. Joseph Walton, the Steam Engines and Boilers (Persons in Charge) Bill, and the Wages Boards Bill of Sir Charles Dilke. The report was unanimously adopted.

## Restriction Required.

An inquest was held on April 28, at the City Coroner's Court, on the body of Mr. Gerald Geoghegan, the well-known barrister, who was found dead in his chambers. The Coroner (Dr. Waldo) said that on a table by the side of the deceased a bottle labelled "Bromidia" was found. It bore no poison-label, yet the mixture contained a deadly poison, scheduled under the Poisons Act. Mr. George Peter Pond, chemist and druggist, 68 Fleet Street, E.C., deposed to selling a bottle of bromidia to Mr. Geoghegan, whom he had known since 1868. He was not in the habit of selling bromidia, but often used it in doctors' prescriptions, and he knew that deceased took it occasionally by medical prescription. The Coroner: Do you know what this bromidia really is? Mr. Pond: I do now, but did not previous to this unfortunate affair. I have since looked it up, and find that it is really an article being sold under a false idea. There are few chemists but have been under the impression that it was a harmless mixture of bromides, whereas it really contains chloral hydrate, bromide of potash, Indian hemp, hyoscyamus, and other things. The Coroner: And under the Poisons Act nothing containing chloral hydrate should be sold without a "poison" label? Mr. Pond: That is so, but this has the Government stamp to seal it. The Coroner remarked that it was quite clear that owing to the Government stamp and no poison-label appearing on it chemists had been deluded into thinking it was not a poison. Dr. P. G. Cotter said deceased had evidently swallowed 4 oz. of the mixture, and had, therefore, taken about 450 gr. of chloral hydrate—enough to kill several men. Bromidia, he thought, could be bought at almost any grocer's or oilshop. He explained that it cannot be obtained in small

quantities except in medical prescriptions, but it can be got in 4-oz. bottles, with the Government stamp. The Coroner said the evidence had disclosed a most serious matter, and the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, adding a rider that steps should be at once taken to place proper restrictions on this and all similar poisons sold in this way without a proper label.

Messrs. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W., writing to us as agents for Messrs. Battle & Co., say in regard to "the exceptional conditions under which the late Mr. Geoghegan is supposed to have become possessed of an entire bottle of bromidia;" "... This preparation is not a secret remedy, as the formula is published in all the pamphlets that have been issued to the medical profession for nearly twenty years. Bromidia is not a popular remedy, and not intended to be supplied to the public at all. It is a pharmaceutical preparation put up in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. bottles only, and intended to be used solely for dispensing purposes. No circular or other printed matter accompanies the bottle, and beyond the plain bromidia label and a label giving the dose, there is no indication of its use. Every bottle is wrapped, in a plain piece of paper bearing the imprint ' $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Bromidia, Battle & Co.,' and a label-notice printed in red ink indicating that the preparation is supplied unstamped by the authorisation of the Inland Revenue for dispensing purposes only, and that in the event of any part of it being sold to the public, it must be stamped in accordance with the value, and must be labelled 'Poison,' with name and address of the vendor."

[To this we may add that Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, requires the bottles to be labelled "Poison" by the makers or their agents, and this obligation should not be left to wholesalers and retailers, as the contents are declared in the following paragraph:—

"FORMULA.—Every fluid drachm contains 15 gr. each of pure chloral and purified brom. potas., and  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. each of gen. imp. ext. cannabis ind. and hyoscyam."

The exemption from the poison label when dispensed does not apply to sales by wholesale or retail, and the omission from the label should be remedied forthwith.—EDITOR.]

## Birmingham Notes.

A local Board of Guardians has recently elected an optician to attend to the eyesight of the inmates of "the House."

In the printed circular price-list of "Ladies' Mantles, &c.," issued by a large local firm of universal providers, there appears above the head-line the legend "Blaud's pills, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per gross."

A Birmingham herbalist, William Albert Key, 163 Bromsgrove Street, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for delivering certain printed matter of an indecent nature, with the intent that it should be posted in public urinals.

Mr. Councillor F. Corder Clayton, Ph.C., in asking the Council to sanction a further loan of one million on account of the waterworks, stated that it represented a row of sovereigns from Birmingham to Bromsgrove, and if in pennies it would take an express train, travelling forty miles an hour, five days to pass them.

Following the precedent of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. J. H. Pointing, F.R.S., the Professor of Physics, invited Principal Lodge to discourse upon physics to the students of the 'Varsity and others, and on Tuesday last the first lecture was delivered on "Aberration of Light." As other lectures are to be given, doubtless many students of pharmacy will avail themselves of the advantages thus offered free.

A very curious bit of electrical apparatus may be seen in Edmund Street (near the University). It consists of a drum of unusual section, which causes a make-and-break twice per revolution, and each time lights three incandescent lamps, which after contact is broken become extinguished. Such a machine would be a valuable adjunct to the advertiser if his wares were printed on the lamps, and the window darkened.

A most remarkable display of the variations of the daffodil was exhibited at the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens last week, an attempt being made to foster the cultivation of narcissus and to popularise these grounds at the same time. A visit was paid to the gardens on April 28 by a party of pharmaceutical students, which included two ladies. The whole morning was devoted to the study of the plants both in the houses and in the natural-order beds. The show of azaleas was magnificent.



### Penance for Plesantry.

His Worship the Mayor of the westernmost borough of Penzance appears to have ideas of his own concerning the 'universal fitness of things,' for at a recent meeting of the Town Council he called attention to a show-card in the window of Mr. Samuel Carter, chemist, 27 Market Place, Penzance, advertising a coal-tar soap, and on which the words "Smallpox epidemic" appeared in large letters. In a report of the Council-meeting in the *Cornishman* the Mayor's remarks appear under the heading, "A Distasteful Poster." The Mayor said he did not know whether the Council had the power to prevent the displaying of unsightly posters, but he noticed that in one shop-window in the town a soap-advertisement displayed the word "smallpox" in very large type. That might do very well in London, but in a resort like Penzance it might cause alarm by creating the impression that smallpox was prevalent. Whereupon one of the councillors—presumably a grocer—said he was very glad to say that it was not a grocer's but a chemist's window. Mr. Carter informed our correspondent that this incident had acted as an excellent advertisement for the soap.

### "Sour Grapes."

Clacton-on-Sea has had a little startler in the shape of an advertisement in the local paper by Mr. W. Maskew, pharmaceutical chemist, headed "Sour Grapes." Subjoined are the essential particulars, to borrow a trade-mark phrase:—

Æsop once wrote a fable on the above subject, and had he lived in Clacton at the present day he might have excelled his existing records.

I am now speaking on the subject of chemists, who may conveniently be divided into two classes—those who mind their own business and those who talk about and take a great "interest" in other people's.

I am now on the eve of entering my fourth year at Clacton, and thank my many customers for their ever-increasing support, and feel it necessary to contradict the rumour that I am leaving Clacton, as reported "on good authority."

The supply of chemists is perhaps greater than the demand, so that it would be more honourable to meet fair competition than to tell "any more funny stories."

It is my misfortune to be the only legally qualified PHARMACEUTICAL chemist in Clacton, so that my position may remain unique. I ignore all attempts to coerce me to raise my prices, and shall continue as in the past to buy the best of drugs, and publish my prices in a list. Send for one; it may save you pounds.

It is a neat advertisement, but rather a boomerang.

### Extension of Homœopathy.

The Earl of Cawdor presided over a meeting held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday to consider the desirability of a movement for the development and extension of homœopathy in this country. It was resolved to form a British Homœopathic Association for the development and extension of homœopathy in Great Britain, and in particular for the creation and endowment of lectureships, the provision of the means for original research, and the dissemination of a knowledge of homœopathic therapeutics among the medical profession. The Earl of Cawdor was appointed President, the Earl of Dysart and Lord Calthorpe Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Joseph Howard, M.P., treasurer. It was also decided to establish a "Twentieth Century Fund" of at least 10,000*l.*, and during the proceedings a first list of promises of support was read, amounting to nearly 1,000*l.*

### Apothecaries' Assistants' Examination.

At the recent examination at the Apothecaries Hall, London, the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines: L. Allengame, C. A. Andrews, L. F. Andrews, E. W. Bardsley, S. L. M. Barton, C. M. Bell, A. D. Brown, F. E. Bullen, M. Burt, A. Davidson, C. K. Dawson, W. H. Derbyshire, E. F. Durrant, M. E. M. Fyson, F. Hemming, W. I. Hoare, E. A. Howell, F. E. Keen, M. G. A. Kellett, S. Langdon, R. M. Lloyd, J. S. Mackintosh, F. F. Martin, R. B. McBride, C. R. McKinney, H. G. Mildred, I. Monro, M. de S. Morris, S. T. Morris, D. E. Moser, H. I. Munns, J. G. Neale, A. A. Nicholls, A. W. Norton, C. A. Owen, S. H. Page, L. Parsons, M. I. Patton, M. Rafferty,

H. J. Sharp, V. A. Shaw, J. S. Shillington, O. F. Slater, G. M. Smith, C. F. Stewart, E. A. Stowell, S. A. Taylor.

### Successful Metropolitans.

The following gentlemen obtained the medals at the spring sessional examination of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy. They were also successful in passing the Minor examination held this month: Silver medal, Mr. David Watson Lyall; bronze medals in chemistry, pharmacy, and botany, Mr. Lewis Rodhouse; bronze medals in materia medica and dispensing, Mr. Charles Ballard Baker. During the present week the college has been visited by Messrs. Branch and Hallam, both of whom have been for a considerable time with the troops in South Africa.

### Fires.

On April 25 a fire broke out at New Wortley in the Oldfield Lane branch of Taylor's Drug Company (Limited). The outbreak was subdued by a policeman and a civilian, who had burst open the shop-door and extinguished the flames with buckets of water before the fire-brigade arrived. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a waste-paper basket being left near the fireplace. The damage done was trifling.

A fire occurred on April 21 at the establishment carried on by the executors of the late Mr. F. Hallam, chemist and druggist, 22 High Street, Barton-on-Trent. The outbreak was caused through the spontaneous combustion of some closely-packed sulphur, and some difficulty was experienced in dealing with the fire on account of the dense fumes. The damage is estimated at about 100*l.*

### Public Notices.

All claims against the estate of the late Mr. Robert Bennet, chemical-manufacturer, Hayfield, Derbyshire, must be sent in by May 30 to Mr. A. Walker, Spring Bank, New Mills, near Stockport.

The executors of the late Mr. George Thomas Hemming, chemist and druggist, of Longton, Staffs, announce that all claims against the estate must be sent to Mr. Henry Hawley, solicitor, Longton, by May 16.

The executors of the late Mr. Joseph Jones, chemist, of 322 Jones Terrace, Burnden, Great Lever, near Bolton, intimate that all claims against the estate must be sent to Mr. T. Y. Ritson, 7 Wood Street, Bolton, by June 2.

A dissolution of partnership is announced between Mr. Donald McNish and Mr. Charles Maybury, who formerly carried on business at Goldsmith Place, Nottingham, as "The Nottingham Chemical Company." The business will be continued under the old style by Mr. Charles Maybury.

### Poor Management.

The Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society were to have visited Messrs. Idris (Limited), Camden Town, on April 30. The tickets gave the time of assembly at 3.45 P.M., but up to 4.45, when our representative left, no one from the Society had put in an appearance. Messrs. Idris had prepared for the visit.

### Boots' Athletics.

The annual meeting of Boots' Athletic Club was held at Nottingham on April 28. Mr. E. S. Waring (Vice-President) was in the chair. The Secretary reported that there were 139 members on the roll of the club, and that a balance of 34*l.* remains in the Treasurer's hands. The football team had played 21 matches, winning 12, losing 9; and during the last cricket season 17 matches had been played by first team—6 won, 8 lost, 3 drawn. The second team played 10 matches—won 2, lost 7, drew 1. The prizes for batting and bowling were won in first eleven by Messrs. White (average 22 runs per innings) and R. Brown (26 wickets, average 47.6). In the second team a prize-went to Walter Streets. Music was interspersed with the business proceedings.

*Boots' (Sheffield) C.C. v. Walkley Tradesmen C.C.*—This match was played at Walkley on May 24, and resulted in a drawn game. Walkley Tradesmen, 133; Boots (Sheffield), 35 for five wickets.

### The Week's Poisonings.

The fatalities from poisoning since our last report have not been numerous, only six being recorded. These include five from the scheduled poisons chloral, laudanum, prussic acid, and chlorodyne, and one from hydrochloric acid. The last-named was taken by a young woman at Finsbury who had quarrelled with her sweetheart. Two chloral cases are recorded, the case of Mr. Geoghegan mentioned elsewhere, and the other happened at Worthing, where a paperhanger, named Chatfield, took it in overdose for insomnia. The laudanum was taken by a Barnsley woman, and a Nottingham man took an excessive dose of chlorodyne. A brewer's agent at Retford obtained  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of prussic acid from Mr. T. L. Hollely, pharmaceutical chemist, East Retford, for the purpose of poisoning a dog. He also obtained 1 oz. of laudanum from Mr. Rowland Smith, chemist, Retford, and was afterwards found dead in his chair, with the two bottles that had contained the poisons beside him.—Seven cases of attempted suicide by poisoning have been reported. The Secretary of the Upholsters' Club was charged at Bow Street, on April 30, with attempting suicide with carbolic acid. Laudanum was tried by a Sheffield filer, a young woman at Folkestone, and a labourer's wife at Hull, a labourer at New Southgate took some sulphate of copper, and a Leicester shoe-hand took oxalic acid, but all recovered, and were arraigned before the Magistrates. A Stockton riveter, while intoxicated, drank a quantity of liniment containing laudanum, but he, too, got over it.—A man employed at Horwich locomotive-works was found by a local doctor to be suffering from "slow poison." The doctor taxed the man's wife with administering the poison, and she bolted, and has not been heard of since.—At an inquest held at Huddersfield on the body of the five-months-old son of a chemical labourer, the evidence showed that the mother had given the child a small dose of his grandmother's medicine, which contained paregoric. The doctor who saw the child after death said the  $\frac{3}{16}$  gr. of opium which the child got was dangerous, but the jury found that the child died from natural causes.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Analyst Appointed.

Mr. Robert Barkley, Belfast, has been appointed analyst to the Union of Magherafelt, instead of Sir Charles Cameron, Dublin, resigned.

### A New Style.

Veterinary Food and Drug Stores is the title given to a shop opened in Victoria Square, Belfast, by a veterinary surgeon. Quite a number of articles stocked by druggists are displayed.

### Laying Poison.

At the Coleraine Quarter Sessions on April 26, a solicitor named Mooney sought to recover 35% from a butcher for poisoning two dogs by, as he alleged, laying strychnined meat on his land. Judge Overend, in dismissing the case, as the wrong-doer had not been properly identified, said the fine for laying down poison on lands was 10%, except when a notice had been posted in a conspicuous place, and notice in writing given to the nearest constabulary-station. It was annoying for people to have their sheep pursued by dogs; but actions could be brought for injury.

### A Student Still.

Mr. David O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., manager of Hamilton, Long & Co.'s Rathmines branch pharmacy, was at the sessional examination last week of the City of Dublin Technical Schools adjudged a prize-winner in the first class (advanced stage) of practical inorganic chemistry. He also carried off the prize in the second class (elementary stage) of theoretical organic chemistry.

### Business Changes.

The Ballymena branch of Ulster Chemists (Limited) has been secured by Mr. James Acheson, L.P.S.I., former manager and also original owner and vendor.

The Coleraine branch of the Ulster Chemists (Limited) has been taken over from the liquidator by Mr. R. F. McCartney, M.P.S.I., who has for a considerable time successfully managed the business.

The old-established drug-businesses which were owned by the late Dr. Ward, L.A.H., Lisburn, are to go to the hammer on May 6, in one or several lots. The estate embraces the Medical Hall (known as Ward & Co.), Phelan & Co.'s drug-business, and the mineral-water concern, which traded as Belfast and Lisburn Aerated-water Company.

### A Druggist's Lecture.

Mr. W. J. Gibson, of Belfast, gave an interesting lecture a few evenings ago to an Antrim audience, entitled "Three Hundred and Sixty Miles with a Gipsy Caravan." The lecturer described a holiday spent by himself and a few chums in the West of Ireland. A large number of interesting views of the tour were shown on the screen by Mr. A. R. Hogg, R.D. The slides were made by the lanternists from photos taken on the campaign.

### Assistants Scarce.

The scarcity of good drug-assistants in Ireland still continues; complaints come from South and North. A large number went from Ireland to the front as compounders, and this thinned the ranks very considerably.

### A Limited Company's Position.

At the last meeting of the Rathdown Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board enclosing another from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), Dublin, who forwarded a newspaper-report showing that the Guardians had decided to confirm the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), chemists, for the supply of drugs, notwithstanding that a director of that company was a member of the Board. The L.G.B. wrote that in the circumstances the Guardians should not enter into a contract with Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, but should obtain the supply from some other firm. Messrs. Boileau & Boyd also wrote, stating that if the bonds were perfected with Messrs. Hayes & Co. they would take legal action. Sir Henry Cochrane moved that the next lowest tender be accepted. This was done, and Boileau & Boyd were appointed. Sir Henry Cochrane observed that in his opinion the Local Government Board was wrong. He himself was managing director—in fact, the practical owner—of a firm which tendered to several unions, and if it were his tender he would certainly challenge the Board. If Sir Thomas Robinson were a private individual it would be different, but the Guardians could undoubtedly accept the tender of a public limited company.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Frauds Alleged.

A man named James McArthur is on remand at Perth charged with obtaining articles from Crieff traders by means of fraud. Amongst other things, the accused is said to have succeeded in obtaining bottles of chlorodyne from various chemists by false pretences.

### Business Change.

Edinburgh is booming! Under the style of the "National Bank Pharmacy," Messrs. Duncan Brothers will shortly open at 28 Nicolson Street as high-class chemists and perfumers. The business is, we understand, to be run on "store" lines.

### Personal.

Lieutenant G. A. Clark, son of Mr. Richard Clark, D.L. (Messrs. Rimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh), 3rd Batt.



Seaforth Highlanders, at present in South Africa attached to the Gordon Highlanders, has received a commission in the Line, having been appointed second lieutenant in the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieutenant Clark leaves South Africa shortly, to join his regiment in India.

#### The Ardeer Explosion.

Captain Thompson, H.M. Inspector of Explosives, in his report on the explosion of nitro-glycerin at Messrs. Nobel's works at Ardeer, in January last, considers the disaster probably occurred while the man who was killed was skimming off the soda solution. The metal handle of the skimmer probably struck the tank, igniting the thin film of nitro-glycerin. The skimmer-handles are now made of wood tipped with indiarubber. Altogether 3,582 lbs. of nitro-glycerin and gun-cotton exploded.

#### Glasgow Notes.

The Glasgow Southern Medical Society has just issued a protest against the edict of the General Medical Council with reference to the keeping of open shops or medical halls and the sale of poisons. It describes the ukase "as being unwarrantable, oppressive, and vexatious." This derangement of epitaphs is more laconic than logical.

Mr. Stewart, a member of the Govan Parish Council, objects to the new parish district dispensaries being used for distributing doles to the poor, and other parochial but non-medical work.

Mr. Quarrier, founder of the Bridge of Weir Sanatoria for Consumptives, in the course of an interesting lecture on "The Prevention of Consumption," observed that it is a hopeful thing that in Scotland, with its changeable climate, they can do things as well as if patients went to the Riviera. The results, according to medical testimony, are quite as good.

Quite a number of Glasgow young men are leaving to push their fortunes in South Africa, and many of the adventurers consider a medicine-chest an essential part of their outfit. Some chemists who are supplying the medical stores are rather puzzled as to what they should send. There is a consensus of judgment, however, that mosquito-oil, quinine, and chlorodyne are *de rigueur*.

A man is lying in the Royal Infirmary suffering from the effects of vitriol-throwing by his discarded paramour. According to a special law, of which little is known outside works on medical jurisprudence, this is still a capital offence in Glasgow. The law had its origin in the once frightful frequency of the crime in this city.

#### Grocers and Aerated-water Bottles.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh and Leith licensed grocers held in Edinburgh on April 25, the regulations imposed by the Aerated-water Manufacturers' Bottle Exchange on the retail trader were adversely discussed. The attempt to prevent any manufacturer filling bottles that were branded with another manufacturer's name was said to be an annoyance and loss to the retailer. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that "the rules of the Exchange are a departure from recognised commercial principles in respect that they make trade difficult instead of easy"; that the trade "take steps to defend their own interests as well as those of the public against the rules of the Bottle Exchange"; that "it be remitted to the Association to take action in accordance with the foregoing resolution"; and that "it be recommended that all bottles be charged for, and that only plain bottles be used."

**STRYCHNINE FOR PRAIRIE PESTS**—Professor Lantz, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has told a *New York Commercial* reporter that he has about exhausted the supply of strychnine in the big drug-houses of New York and Philadelphia. He is using the poison in quantities of 200 oz. to kill prairie dogs. It is estimated there are seven millions of these pests on the plains of Kansas. In view of the fact, however, that one leading New York drug-house is now offering strychnine on the British market at prices below other makers, it is difficult to see where the exhaustion comes in.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—M. Charles Hoffmann, manufacturing chemist, has removed from 41 rue des Franc-Bourgeois, Paris, to 94 rue du Pré, à Montreuil-sous-Bois (Seine).

**THE PARDON OF DANVAL.**—At the opening of his first lecture on toxicology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, after the pardon of Danval had been signed, Professor Behal received quite an ovation from the students, who cheered him repeatedly. M. Behal took a prominent part in the movement which brought about the pardon.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PARIS.**—The annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris for the year 1901 has just been published, and is another proof of the active and useful work carried on by this important commercial body. The membership now stands at 230, and the Treasurer in his report makes an appeal for increased support from firms trading with France. During the past year twenty-eight new members were elected, 235 trade-references supplied, many agencies and situations were filled, 1,785 letters and over 12,000 circulars were issued, and a mass of information upon a great variety of subjects of interest to traders with France was distributed to inquirers.

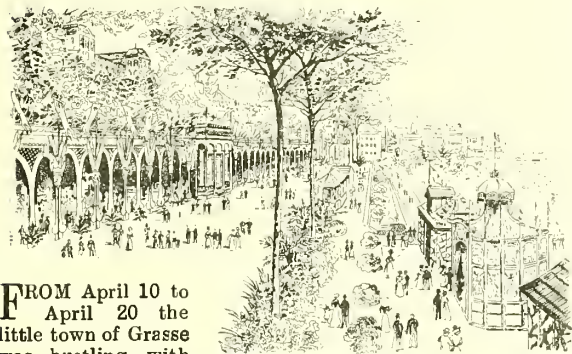
**MR. CHARLES BERNARD, PHARMACIST AND M.P.**—What is fame? is an old question. "Famous men and things are those that figure on illustrated postcards" is a modern definition, presumably by a French or German schoolboy. If so Charles Bernard is henceforth famous, for he figures in a caricatural collection of French postcards with some pharmaceutical allusion under his counterfeit presentment. Nay, more, he figures on the front page of this week's *L'Indescret*, a "comic" journal which does not belie its name. Take a scruple or two of innocent fun and sufficient quantity of suggestiveness, and you have the journal of this class. Charles Bernard looks like the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and I fancy he resembles him mentally.

**THE GENERAL ELECTIONS** have been the absorbing topic of interest in Paris during the past fortnight, and rarely has party feeling run so high in this country, but on the whole the supporters of the late Ministry hold their own. Amongst the pharmaciens-candidates I may mention as two typical cases, M. Astier, who is the proprietor of a pharmacy in the Avenue Kléber, Paris, and a manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations. He has been re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the arrondissement of Privas (Ardèche), with 10,705 votes, against 7,335 obtained by his opponent. In politics M. Astier is a Radical-Socialist, and will probably figure in the history of pharmacy in France as the author of the proposed new pharmacy-law that was before the late Parliament but not finally passed. Another pharmacien, M. Alard, who was a candidate at Limoux, in the Aube Department, secured 1,263 votes only in the Conservative interest, against 10,316 obtained by the successful candidate.

**THE "HOLY SHROUD" AT TURIN.**—The reproductions of the portrait of Christ, as photographed from His shroud, have attracted a large number of visitors at the offices of *Le Figaro* and the *Temps*, where they have been on view. But, on the other hand, as might be expected, the authenticity of the Holy winding-sheet at Turin is being put in doubt; in fact, a few days ago, at the Paris Academy of Inscriptions, M. Léopold Delisle, the Curator of the National Library, stated that he expressed the opinion eighteen months ago that the relic is not authentic, in which he is confirmed by Canon Chevalier and Abbé Lalore, who belong to the Bollandists' Jesuit Society, which makes a speciality of recording the acts and lives of the saints. Canon Chevalier especially claims to have proved beyond doubt that the Turin relic was manufactured 1,400 years after the death of Christ. There is another shroud, kept at the Paris National Library, and M. de Mély, an eminent archaeologist, has photographed it a few days ago. He obtained a negative similar to that produced at Turin, and says the figure is the proof of a wood-engraving printed in red, but not painted, on stuff.

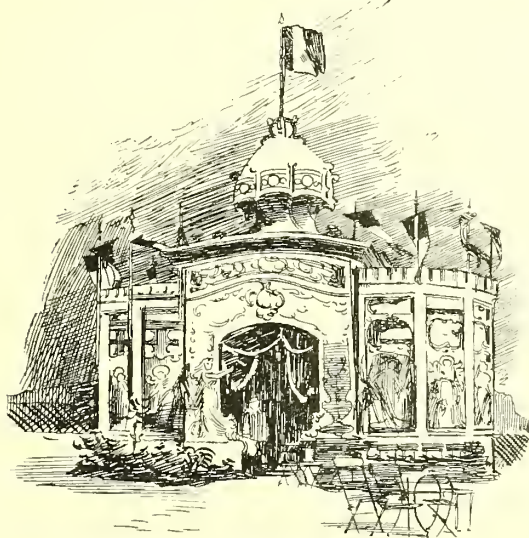


## Grasse Exposition.



FROM April 10 to April 20 the little town of Grasse was bustling with unusual activity, and was gay and festive in appearance in honour of the "Exposition," of which the inhabitants are justly proud. No more fitting spot could possibly have been chosen—a beautiful garden situated on the summit of a hill, with a foreground of magnificent mountains, gave it a panoramic aspect grander than any artificial effect that could possibly be produced by human agency.

The stalls were worthy of the occasion, and the greater number of them naturally exhibited the products for which Grasse is famous—namely, perfume essences, oils, and pomades. The largest exhibit was that of the "Syndicat



PAVILION OF THE PERFUMERS' SYNDICATE.

des Parfumeurs de Grasse et des Alpes-Maritimes," the syndicate consisting of Albert Bermon, Bertrand Frères, Bruno Court, Antoine Chiris, Martineng Cresp, Euzières et Lafitte, Airé Hughues, Maubert Isnard, Lautier Fils, T. Mero et Boyveau, Jean Niel, Aragon Pelissier, Pilar Frères, Roure Bertrand Fils, Schmoller et Bompard, T. B. Sélin, Sozio et Andrioli, Tombarel Frères, Vimard et Mouschein, and Warrick Frères.

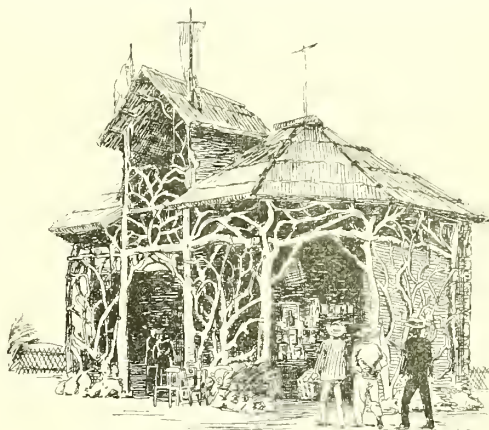
The pavilion contained specimens of the oils manufactured from the natural flowers of Grasse, together with many varieties and blends of alcoholic essences—rose, violet, jasmin, mignonette, and lavender occupying prominent places. The next structure was devoted to a display of olive oil manufactured in different districts of Grasse, and contained many hundreds of bottles in all stages of refinement, exhibited by "La Collectivité des Fabricants et Négociants de l'Huile d'Olive de Grasse." Amongst the smaller stalls, that of Botu Pappazoglou et Cie. was noticeable. Here were fine samples of otto from Bulgaria; the distinctive labels showed the districts where the otto came from—Kazanlik,

Karlovo, Brezovo, or Esk-Zagra. M. Sittler had a show of his specialité, "Bruyère Impératrice"; whilst M. Bing Fils et Cie., of Paris, had a case of musk, the value of some of the pockets being as much as 2,850f. per kilo. Perhaps the stuffed civet-cat and musk-deer which presided over this case attracted most attention from the visitors.

Mm. Gerard Fils, of Paris and London, utilised most of their space to a display of bottled perfumes as sold in London and Parisian pharmacies. Attracting a great deal of attention was a beautiful cork band model of the Grand Hotel, well known to Englishmen as the holiday residence of Queen Victoria, carved in the manufactory of MM. Gullabert Frères.

Other stalls containing products of interest to pharmacists were those of M. Imbert et Cie., lithographers and label-printers, from the plainest to the most elaborate die-productions; and MM. Aïmedien et Nègre, with their mountains of crystallised violets, roses, and fruits of every description.

With a well-conducted band playing in the grounds, the sun shining as it only can shine in the South, and the delightful odours wafted from the many perfumes, it is little wonder that the "Exposition de Grasse" attracted many visitors from all parts, and reflected great credit on its



WHERE THE OLIVE OIL WAS SHOWN.

director (M. Paul Cordo). By the courtesy of M. Lautier, we are able to give the following facts relating to

### THE PERFUME-INDUSTRY.

In spite of the competition raised by the production of artificial perfumes, Grasse still holds the premier position in the world. The flowers mostly cultivated are cassia, jasmin, jonquille, mimosa, carnation, orange, mignonette, rose, and violet. The principal essential oils manufactured are absinthe (cultivated and wild), bitter almonds, anise and anethol, spikenard, basil, coriander, tarragon, eucalyptus, rose-geranium, clove, orris (concrete and liquid), cherry-laurel, lavender, marjoram, peppermint, myrtle, neroli (essence des fleurs d'oranger), thyme, patchouli, petit-grain (essence des feuilles de l'oranger begarde), rue, rosemary, rose, sage, wild thyme, vervain, vetiver.

Two-thirds of the products of Grasse is exported. The following figures give an idea of the annual output of Grasse and its environs: 2,000,000 kilos. orange-flowers, 1,500,000 kilos. roses, 1,200,000 kilos. jasmin, 400,000 kilos. violets, 300,000 kilos. tubéreuse, 100,000 kilos. cassie-flowers, 150,000 kilos. carnations, 80,000 kilos. mimosa, 60,000 kilos. mignonette, 50,000 kilos. jonquilles, and large quantities of narcissus, freesia, &c. Grasse distils as well thousands of tons of mint and geranium each year. Workmen are also sent into the French Alps with the necessary apparatus for distilling the oils of Alpine flowers. One of the illustrations shows an improvised distillery at Moulinet where lavender oil is being prepared.

The process of preparing essences, as carried out in M. Lautier's distillery is in outline as follows: The beef and pork fat, fresh from the slaughter-house, is purified and spread on glass plates. The freshly-gathered flowers are then



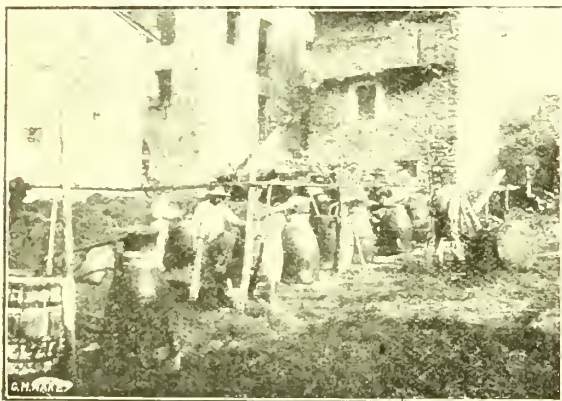
pread thereon, and after a time the fat becomes saturated with the flower-odour. The fat is then scraped off and exhausted with alcohol, and any fat retained by the alcohol is separated by exposure to a temperature of  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Filtration frees the essence from extraneous matter.

The preparation of perfumed oils is similar, but, instead the fat, flannel saturated with oil is stretched over the



VIEW IN LAUTIER FILS' DISTILLERIES.

frames, and when the perfume has been extracted from the flowers the oil is obtained from the flannel by means of hydraulic presses. In the case of violets and some other flowers, where the perfume is particularly delicate, the flowers are plunged into melted fat, then treated as in the cold process. A special room is devoted to the comparatively new process of extracting perfumes and concrete



DISTILLING LAVENDER OIL AT MOULINET.

essences by such solvents as benzene, bisulphide of carbon, and chloroform.

For the manufacture of essential oils the plants are placed in huge copper stills and a current of superheated steam passed through. The kind of still used is shown in the view of the distillery.

OVERHEARD AT A DINNER.—Young medico (*et. 22*) and friend about the same age, in conversation. Friend remarks: "I see you medical men write prescriptions much more legibly now than you used to do." Y.M. (pompously): "Well, you see, chemists are not nearly so well educated now, and we have to write plainly, or they would not be able to read them."

In the *Nineteenth Century and After* for April Dr. Edridge-Green traces the evolution of the colour-sense, propounding the hypothesis that primitive man saw all objects of a uniform hue, just as they appear in a photograph, but that he had a very acute perception for differences of luminosity. In course of time a new faculty of the mind—a colour-perceiving centre—became developed.

## Wolverhampton Exhibition.

PEOPLE in the Midlands will this summer have an excellent opportunity of enjoying themselves by visiting the Wolverhampton Art and Industrial Exhibition, which was opened by the Duke of Connaught on Thursday. There they will get the maximum of enjoyable entertainment with a modicum of technique. The Exhibition is situated in the West Park, and facing New Hampton Road are a magnificent industrial hall and a machinery-hall, with a Canadian building and a large restaurant between. Behind these lie the Exhibition grounds, in which are many attractions, such as a spiral toboggan, a Canadian water-chute, and a "voyage through fairyland," in which "2,500 square yards of fairy cloudy crystal rock, besides many waggon-loads of glistening glittering stalactites, have been employed to make a fairy cavern." In this great cavern winds a river, and there are mountains, glens, and all that the visitor wants in it to make her think she is in fairyland. Besides, there are a "hall of laughter," water-launches, swan-boats, concert-hall, bands, and restaurants to refresh the spirits and bodies of the wearied. About 300 firms are exhibiting, but very few of them are connected with the drug-trade, even indirectly. In the industrial hall we noticed during a preliminary run over that the following have secured good places:—

DANIEL READ & SON, 19 Queen Street, Wolverhampton, show surgical-instruments, trusses, abdominal belts, artificial limbs, and the like.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY (LIMITED) exhibit "Royal Daylight" and "White Rose" petroleum oils, besides spirit for motors and stoves.

J. & J. COLMAN (LIMITED), Norwich, exhibit mustard, corn-flour, self-raising flour, and starch.

CEREPOS (LIMITED), Newcastle and London, have but one article to show, and they do it well. It is Cerebos salt.

FISHER PERRY (LIMITED), Wolverhampton and Birmingham, include aerated waters in their exhibit of alcoholic and temperance beverages.

BOVRIL (LIMITED), Old Street, London, E.C., exhibit all Bovril specialities.

PATTISON & GEAR (LIMITED), Wednesfield, display cocoa and chocolate products, as well as confectionery and milk-proteid.

READE BROTHERS & CO. (LIMITED), Wolverhampton, as specialists in varnish and japan, make an extensive display of them.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY (LIMITED) show Californian borax and specialities made from it.

BRAND & CO. (LIMITED), Mayfair, W., have an attractive exhibit of their specialities for invalids and other dietary preparations.

MANDER BROTHERS, Wolverhampton and London, exhibit, in a fine kiosk, specimens of varnishes, colours, and enamels for all classes of work.

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY (LIMITED), Manchester, give a fair idea of their wide range of manufactures, which include soap and candles.

JEYES'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED), London, E.C., show their disinfectants and soaps.

The machinery-hall contains few exhibits pertaining to pharmacy, but the mechanically inclined may see many things worthy of inspection, the town being a centre of electrical and engineering industries. Here also we noticed an exhibit by Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and Glasgow, of oils, greases, petroleum-jellies, and machine-lubricants generally. In the corridor of the concert-hall there are some exhibits from the Day School of Science and the Municipal Science and Technical School. We understand that the promoters of the Exhibition have spent a quarter of a million pounds on it, and in order to make it pay they require 70,000 visitors a week.

SOAPWORKS at Calais have a yearly production for local consumption valued at 21,600*l*.

Of the total of 185 tons of chemical products imported into Corunna in 1901, 91 tons was imported from the United Kingdom, 44 tons from France, and 28 tons from Germany.

A BRACELET or anklet made from the hair of a cow's tail is an infallible Mashona remedy for rheumatism. The operculum of a shell to be found only on the Zambesi is worn by those natives who can afford it as a charm against disease and death.



## Winter Session.

### Royal Institution.

SIR JAMES ORICHTON BROWNE occupied the chair at the Friday evening discourse on April 25, when Mr. J. MACKENZIE DAVIDSON, M.B., took for his subject

#### X RAYS AND LOCALISATION.

Mr. Davidson first gave an historical sketch of the work which led up to the discovery of  $x$  rays by Professor Röntgen in 1895, paying a graceful tribute to Sir William Crookes (who was present) for his researches on radiant matter. Mr. Davidson had the story of the discovery of the  $x$  rays from Professor Röntgen himself. It appears that the professor was in the habit of using a screen of barium platinocyanide in looking for invisible rays in the spectrum, that salt being an excellent substance for the purpose, and afterwards, in using a Crooke's tube, he noticed that some barium-platinocyanide crystals on the table glowed. Whilst investigating the cause of the glowing, Röntgen chanced to interpose his hand between the screen and tube, and was astonished to see the shadow of his bones. It is noticeable that the paper in which Röntgen presented the results of his discovery contains practically all that is known of  $x$  rays at the present time, subsequent work having merely resulted in improvements in the apparatus. A model was exhibited to show the origin of the  $x$  rays at a point where the cathode-rays are focussed. The anticathode or anode does not, however, stop the whole of the stream, as other rays are given off from the glass of the tube. The fact that radiation takes place from a comparatively large surface prevents sharp shadows being obtained, and a device to obviate this defect was exhibited in the shape of a box covered on all sides except one by red-lead. The red-lead box has the further advantage of protecting the operator from the unpleasant physiological effects sometimes experienced from stray  $x$  rays. Speaking of tubes with osmium anodes Mr. Davidson mentioned that although such tubes stand very high currents, the vacuum is unstable. A screen, prepared by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co. (Limited), of six squares of different fluorescent substances was exhibited to show the varying colour and intensity of the fluorescence produced by  $x$  rays. The substances used were two kinds of barium platinocyanide, potassium platinocyanide, calcium tungstate, zinc silicate, and uranium ammonium fluoride. The following experiment was performed to demonstrate that the action of  $x$  rays on the photographic-plate is different from that of light: A photographic plate 20 by 24, in two light-tight envelopes was exposed beneath a metal design to the action of  $x$  rays for two minutes. The plate was then taken out of the envelope and exposed to the light of the room for five minutes, and on subsequent development in the light with hydroquinone and caustic-soda developer, a clear but reversed image was obtained. If, however, the plate is exposed to light first and then to  $x$  rays, the latter make very little impression. The importance of this is that it suggests the possibility of making plates which are much more sensitive to  $x$ -rays than to light, and which can be manipulated in daylight. The last few minutes of the discourse were occupied with a description of the lecturer's method of stereoscopic localisation of foreign bodies, which has been applied with success even in cases of metal fragments in the eyeball.

### Liverpool Chemists' Association.

At a meeting of the members held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, April 24, Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun. (President), occupied the chair. The SECRETARY announced several donations; and Mr. J. H. Gray, Dale Street, Liverpool, was elected a member.

#### CHLOROFORM AND GAS-LIGHT.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH initiated a brief discussion on the administration of chloroform in gas or oil light, when irritating fumes of chlorine are given off. He called attention to the fact that manufacturers give a warning about

this in a printed note. The PRESIDENT and Mr. P. H. MARSDEN confirmed the observation, and Mr. Marsden asked his fellow-members about their experience with chloroform made from methylated spirit. Mr. WOKES said in his experience the most frequently used was the pure, but the PRESIDENT remarked that he had had considerable experience in connection with an institution which was in the habit of employing chloroform made from methylated spirit, and it was worthy of note that they were invariably successful when employing the methylated chloroform, and the only accident that he could recall occurred when chloroform made from pure spirit was used—in fact, they had three bad cases running, and in each instance the chloroform from rectified spirit had been employed.

Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM said that it is an invariable rule with medical men when an expensive operation is taking place for them to use the best. He had to admit that very frequently the methylated article is better purified than when made from pure spirit, the reason being that when methylated spirit is used they do not mind losing a great deal in refining in consequence of the cheapness of the spirit, but with pure spirit the reverse was the case.

Mr. J. G. WALLBRIDGE (St. Helens) then read a paper on

#### THE TRAINING OF APPRENTICES.

He commenced by referring to the varied character of pharmaceutical establishments as judged from their windows, stating that although the higher-class pharmacies confine their window-shows to speciejars, sponges, and probably a few packed pharmaceuticals, that is an example which it is impossible for the majority of the trade to follow. But whatever the stock of a pharmacy or druggist's shop be, he maintained that the individual who employs the pharmaceutical apprentice, should be able to teach him the business as far as the Minor certificate covers it. He dealt briefly with the classes of master, saying that he should be endowed with a fair amount of patience, a strict sense of justice, able to command explicit obedience, and temperate in all things, even language. Speaking of the classes of youth, he preferred the boy educated in the National or Board school, the last year or two being in a Higher-grade or Grammar school where the education has included Latin, French, mathematics, and chemistry, and before leaving school, the youth should, if possible, take a University Local examination certificate. Mr. Wallbridge regretted that the Pharmaceutical Society had stopped its own Preliminary examination, and advised that it should be restarted with the additional subjects added when the examining was dropped. He also supported Dr. Symes's recent advocacy of the division of the Minor examination, and suggested that it should be arranged in two parts—the *Primary*, to include chemistry, prescription-reading and botany; and the *Final*, to include dispensing, practical and theoretical pharmacy, and materia medica. The subjects of the Primary examination he considered to be continuous with the school studies. He then proceeded to speak about the term of apprenticeship, saying it should be for four years, and the youth might be admitted to the Primary portion three years after passing the Preliminary examination—which should be done before apprenticeship. The fourth year of the apprenticeship would then be clear for devotion to technical studies. Employers take apprentices chiefly because they are a cheap form of labour, but to this there is no objection if the master conscientiously does his duty to the lads. In respect to "Why are youths apprenticed?" Mr. Wallbridge said the semi-professional character of pharmacy no doubt attracts many, and he pointed out that it pays to qualify, because the average wage of unqualified assistants is 35s. a week, and the average for qualified 60s., the difference thus being 65% a year, which he considered to be an excellent return for the 120% the education costs. Mr. Wallbridge further urged that some scheme of registering indentures might be established by the Pharmaceutical Society, apart from registration as the result of examination. He then unfolded

#### THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING,

which was the purpose of his paper, and this we give in his own words, with the omission here and there of a colloquialism, the paper really being in the nature of a talk



designed to foster discussion at the meeting rather than one written for publication:—

Suppose we take a boy, and the indentures have been signed for four years. Our shops or pharmacies vary very much in character, but all need a deal of cleaning and keeping tidy, so that we cannot do better than instil the cleaning and tidying habit into the boy at the start. Alongside of this the boy should be taught to be a keen observer, making "mental" notes often, for it is the accumulation of little facts that is required to turn out the exact and model chemist and druggist.

We really cannot explain much technically until the boy has been with us for some six months, and has taken his turn at dusting the shop-rounds many a time, and has learned that "tinct. camph. co." means "purgative," that it is light-brown in colour, and has a pleasant smell, which he recognises as aniseed; that cupri sulphas is blue, and that ferri sulphas is green. During a few moments of each day we could wet the observing appetite of the youth by comments upon the articles he so frequently handles. We might tell him why the name "copperas" is applied, and that dragon's-blood is not the blood of the dragon, but a product of the vegetable kingdom. Before this stage even he might have been keeping up his knowledge of Latin by declining in full magnesi sulphas, spiritus chloroformi, and tinctura belladonnae, with observations on the special declension to which each word belongs. How many candidates trip on spiritus, and little points of Latin grammar! The apprentice could be set to write fully the declension of such irregular words as calomel, aloes, enema, &c.

During the early stage, also, the youth should be shown the use of the label-damper, twine-box, sealing-wax, &c.—points that seem nothing in themselves, but of considerable importance, as the improper use of any might go far to impress any examiner or master subsequently. How many assistants use the label-damper? I have been told that marks are deducted at the Minor examination if a candidate use his tongue. Many seem to think it clever to break twine with the finger, each operation meaning the loss of several inches of twine. Many use the teeth as a cork-presser; some, when dispensing, shake up a mixture by putting the forefinger over the neck of the bottle instead of using a cork. In pouring liquids from one vessel to another how much is frequently spilled through carelessness! Do we notice that many spill nitric acid and suchlike on their hands? No; the substance itself acts as a warning.

A youth should be trained in exactitude from the commencement, and in the examination-room or when he comes to dispense in a good pharmacy he will have plenty of time to give deeper thought to the more technical considerations. By explaining to a boy what these little points mean when he faces an examiner he will be encouraged not to overlook any of them.

¶I next deal with

#### THE EXAMINATION-SUBJECTS

and how we can help the apprentice in regard to them.

**Chemistry.**—We can suggest that he perform every experiment for himself and make his own notes, offering to assist him by eutechism and explanation when difficulties occur. The vivid impression made by observation of experiments hardly ever dies, whereas book knowledge may be transient. I shall never forget trying to make some potassium ferriocyanide, the smell of the roasted raspings of horses' hoofs being even now (sixteen years after) well within memory. We should occasionally show our apprentice how to distinguish between magnes. sulph. and zinc sulph. liq. ferri perchlor. and liq. antim. chlor., and other such close likenesses. As soon as he is able to analyse encourage him to compete for the prizes offered by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in their "Corner for Students" column. I can speak from experience of the great value of this competition.

**Botany** we can treat similarly, assisting the youth at times by demonstration of plants, also with the microscope, and from time to time asking him points which he has studied, and encourage him to mount specimens of plants with full descriptions attached.

**Prescription-reading.**—We should occasionally set our apprentice (say, in the second year) to write out the prescriptions in our own prescription-book in the opposite language to what they appear therein, with particular attention to full Latin and good penmanship. The directions might even be written on an imaginary label without any ruled lines. Later on in the apprentice's career the master might take a prescription and go over it in this manner: Take the opening sign, R. What does this mean? Its part of speech? word or words it governs? &c. Magnesii sulphatis: How is this made? its tests and dose? ʒj.: What does this sign mean—480 gr. or 437½?—and so on through a prescription, the apprentice having gone through the first portion of Pereira's "Selecta & Prescriptis."

**Materia Medica** can be made a specially interesting subject to an apprentice in his second or third year, for the chief points can be brought daily under his notice. A habitat map should be fixed up in the back shop for reference. The youth may be per-

mitted to attach a label to the side of each drug-drawer stating the natural order, botanical name, B.P. preparations, and active principles of the drug. Drugs not found in any particular pharmacy should be obtained by the master: a small collection is not expensive, although we should be more familiar with the articles of everyday use than the rarer ones. Occasionally the master could review the progress his apprentice has made, and supplement the same by remarks of his own, such as comparing true with false jalap, dandelion with pellety, &c. The chemical materia medica could be similarly dealt with as to the formula of the chemicals, source, solubility, &c.

**Pharmacy.**—Every master ought at least to be able to give his apprentice some clear and precise definition of an emulsion, a pill, a plaster, meaning of percolation, boiling-points, distillation (fractional, destructive, &c.), and take the trouble at some time to practically illustrate the same. The youth should be encouraged to make a small quantity of almost every B.P. preparation, even though at his own cost. The lack of practical study no doubt causes many a failure in the examination-room. The containers of the scheduled poisons might bear a label stating if in Part 1 or Part 2. The strength and dose of the preparation might also be marked.

**Dispensing.**—This all-important subject is difficult to deal with, as the average chemist has so few prescriptions, and these usually of a very ordinary character. My plan is to resort to dummy prescriptions. Supposing we occasionally supply copiba-mixture; then let our apprentice make an 8-oz. bottle, and, if satisfactory, put on one side. Let this be repeated as soon as the one be sold. If we have no demand for some pills, or any mixture of the "tricky" class, let the youth make samples, and throw them away afterwards; the cost cannot be much. But in every case mind that each bottle or package is finished off exactly as in an examination-room—labels trimmed, mixtures measured, powders weighed separately, the pills weighed when finished and compared with the quantity of ingredients used, strict cleanliness, and to remember that "time is taken into account in awarding marks."

**Photographic.**—If we deal in photographic goods at all, we could encourage our apprentice to take up this branch. During leisure we could explain a little of the why and wherefore, optical and chemical, of the various processes, and we should be repaid by his intelligent explanation of difficulties to customers.

#### DISCUSSION.

Dr. CHARLES SYMES started the discussion by saying that on the manner in which an apprentice has been trained, and the way in which he has applied himself to his duties and studies, depends his position at the end of his pupillage. At that time the apprentice has still much to learn, and the question arises, Is he fit to be an improver or a junior assistant? Probably he is not much concerned about either, and the examination may be the matter most in his mind, as it is a great terror to most young men. This, Dr. Symes fully commented upon, saying that the object of pharmaceutical training and education is not to pass the examination, but to fit the student for the duties of life. He maintained that if the Minor examination were conducted under the best conditions, the percentage of failures would not be so great, and he was astonished that some persons thought that the present condition of things, which is admittedly far from perfect, should not be altered until there is an enforced curriculum. Such persons forget that 95 per cent. of those who go up for the examinations have taken a course of study. He said he was perfectly confident that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should divide the Qualifying examination, and when this comes about, as it assuredly must, the result of an efficient apprenticeship and a well-spent assistantship will be better valued in the examination-room.

Mr. T. F. ABRAHAM, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Wallbridge, complimented him upon the value of his paper. He thought the present condition of affairs up to the Minor examination to be deplorable, and that the distress suffered by young men in examination might be avoided by chemists filtering out the unfit to begin with, and also by the Minor examination being divided. The latter he especially commented upon, for he thought the present system not good in its results. He had often been shocked by the want of adaptability on the part of persons who had passed the Qualifying examination. Some showed great ignorance of the metric system, others lack of knowledge affecting the laws of pharmacy; and as to the art of pharmacy, he had recently come across a Major man who did not know how to use a sieve—he had found him using it upside down, laboriously rubbing the powder through the mesh. The same individual



did not know how to use an ordinary pill-machine. Mr. Abraham also stated that many young men have no real appreciation of dosage, and the general conditions of knowledge convinced him that chemists should have it in their power to make the system of education more suitable for the object which they have in view.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY, having seconded the vote, said apprenticeship is an exceedingly serious question, and from his extensive knowledge of men he believed the fault to be with the system, not with the youths. He believed in a compulsory curriculum, in order that the course of study might be extended, as there is a tendency to cram it into the shortest possible space. He would not object to the division of the examination into three or four parts for much the same reason, and thought the mental anguish which many candidates suffer would be minimised by this division, as they would concentrate their attention definitely on one or two subjects at a time. He was also sure that the Pharmaceutical Society would benefit by the division of the examination.

Mr. WOKES supported the compulsory curriculum.

Mr. MARSDEN, speaking in reference to the division of the examination, said this should not be done without a definite curriculum in public institutions periodically visited by the Pharmaceutical Society or other recognised authority, as is the case with the medical examinations. He protested against employing apprentices continually in the capacity of errand-boys, and considered that the Pharmaceutical Society had been well advised in discontinuing the conducting of the Preliminary examination.

The PRESIDENT then summed up the discussion, defending the abolition of the three-subjects Preliminary examination, and adding that if the Pharmaceutical Society had done nothing else beyond the wiping out of this objectionable examination it would have justified its existence. He also remarked upon the high position of British pharmacy as an art when compared with that on the Continent and in America, in spite of our want of system and compulsory training.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE, in reply to the vote of thanks, stuck to his contention that the abolition of the Preliminary examination, so far as the Society's conduct of it is concerned, was ill-timed and premature.

#### LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. T. F. ABRAHAM then laid before the meeting the proposals for the new university scheme, and said that it had been suggested by the University College authorities that chemists as a body should do something towards helping the movement forward, because the authorities feel that in applying for their charter they should be able to say they have the support of all sections of the community. It was thought that chemists, being an order of specially educated men, ought not to stand aloof from such a movement. Mr. Abraham accordingly moved that the Association desired to identify itself with the movement, and that a meeting of the Council should be held at an early date to draw up a scheme for carrying this into effect. Mr. COWLEY seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. P. H. MARSDEN, and carried unanimously.

#### Optical Society.

At a meeting of this Society on April 24, the newly elected PRESIDENT (Mr. Charles Hyatt-Woolf) delivered his presidential address. He sketched the rise and progress of education, organisation, and prosperity in the optical trade from 1891. At that time, eleven years ago, measures for the certification of opticians and the foundation of an institute on the lines of the Pharmaceutical Society were advocated. Referring to the conversations of the Optical Society, the President thought efforts should be made to exhibit a larger variety of ophthalmological instruments at those meetings. A collection of trade catalogues would be a useful addition to the library, and benefit would result from a closer association of the Society with local organisations. Mention was made of the committee which is considering the question of the education of opticians, and of the utility of the classes in optics held at the Northampton Institute. The Spectacle-makers' Company was criticised

for its action in abolishing the consultative committee, and the British Optical Association praised for requiring sight-testing as part of a curriculum from the candidates for its examination. The demand for spectacles is likely in the next ten years to exceed anything hitherto attained, and the recent Army Order which allows the wearing of glasses by soldiers would, the President thought, do much to remove the deep-rooted prejudice against spectacles and increase the number of opticians.

In the speeches that followed Mr. DIXEY said the army sight-tests require reorganisation, and Mr. BRAHAM thought the Society should communicate with the railway companies and point out that refractive defects of the eye can be corrected by glasses. The railway companies at present dismiss those of their servants whose eyes become defective, and the fear of losing a situation naturally leads to deceit on the part of the men.

#### Sight-testing.

At the meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association on April 23, Mr. J. C. KIDD read a paper on the above subject. Mr. Kidd said the correction of refractive errors of the eye is a business which the pharmacist by his education is particularly fitted for, and touched on the subjects of light, refraction, reflection, and lenses. He said the best way of distinguishing concave and convex lenses is to look at an object through the lens, moving the latter from side to side. If the object appears to move in the opposite direction to the lens, the lens is a convex one; but if it moves in the same direction, a concave lens is being analysed. The unit of measurement is expressed by the power of the lens to focus parallel rays, and the lens which brings parallel rays of light to a focus at one metre is taken as the standard and called a 1 Dioptre lens. A lens focussing parallel rays at half a metre is double the strength of a 1 Dioptre, and is called a 2 D. lens.

Mr. Kidd next dealt with the structure of the eye, and the defects of its refractive system—hyperopia, myopia, and astigmatism. The correction for hyperopia is found by placing a weak convex lens before the eye and increasing the strength until the lens makes the sight worse: the next weakest lens is the one required. In myopia the weakest concave lens which can be clearly seen through represents the amount of the defect, and is the lens required. For astigmatism cylindrical lenses are used. Presbyopia—a normal defect of the eye due to age—was next described, and its correction by means of convex lenses explained. Convex lenses relieve the strain caused by the excessive action of the ciliary muscle. Mr. Kidd afterwards gave a practical demonstration of the methods he uses for sight-testing.

#### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on April 24, Mr. J. W. Peck (the President) in the chair. There was a good attendance of members, and Mr. CHARLES HYMANs read an interesting paper on

#### GLASS.

The paper dealt at some length with the early history of glass, its composition, properties and manufacture, after which Mr. Hymans referred to the glass used for optical and chemical purposes, and the materials used in the manufacture of glass. Silica is used in the form of fine white sand, that obtained from the Isle of Wight containing as much as 97 per cent. pure  $\text{SiO}_2$ . Soda is used either as the carbonate or sulphate. Potash is chiefly used as carbonate, and nitrate is also added when necessary. Lime was originally used as carbonate in the form of chalk, but the oxide is now preferred. Lead is chiefly used as  $\text{Pb}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{PbO}_2$ . Barium is used as a partial substitute for lead in some flint glasses. It gives greater hardness and durability, without impairing the brilliancy of the glass. Oxide of manganese is often used as a decoloriser against iron. White arsenic,  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$ , is also occasionally used in small quantities as an oxidiser. Alumina,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , is almost invariably present as an impurity, owing to the solution of small quantities of the clay, of which the melting-pots are made, in the silica.



With regard to coloured glass Mr. Hymans said that glass is capable of dissolving and holding in solution, when cold, many metallic oxides and salts, and some of these are capable of imparting to it various colours. Gold or sodium selenate produces a fine ruby tint, and cupric oxide an inferior red. Cobalt produces a blue tint, and various shades of green are obtained from chromium, and cuprous and ferrous oxides, which latter, in excess, gives black glass. Uranium gives a canary yellow, and sulphide of antimony a fine orange tint. Silver gives a pale yellow, as do ferric salts and lead in excess. Nickel gives a bluish tint to potash glass, and a hyacinth to soda glass; in excess a violet. Manganese, according to the quantity used, imparts a rose, purple, brown, or black tint; smoked glass is generally made by its use. Opal glass contains various opaque substances, a cheap kind being made with guano.

The paper was illustrated by specimens of sheet, block, and tinted glass, which added considerably to the general interest of the subject.

### Three Towns Junior Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held at Plymouth on April 23, Mr. Norman Harris in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Lovatt) gave a *résumé* of the work of the Association, and mentioned that although the classes on materia medica, prescription-reading, and microscopy would be discontinued during the summer, it was hoped to arrange botanical rambles.

Mr. E. J. Groombridge was then elected Chairman in place of Mr. Harris, who is leaving the district, and on Mr. GROOMBRIDGE taking the chair he presented Mr. Harris, on behalf of the members, with a gold-mounted cigarette-holder, which the retiring Chairman suitably acknowledged.

A smoking-concert is being arranged for May 7.

### Barnsley Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on April 24. A discussion as to the candidates the Association should support at the coming election of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society ended in a resolution to support Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Campkin, Harrington, Harrison, Southall, Young, and Morrison.

The question of a Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations was next discussed, and it was agreed to support the Dewsbury Association in forming the Federation.

### Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE financial statement and annual report of this Association, which are to be presented at the annual meeting at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, on May 6, have been circulated. The receipts shown in

#### THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

consist of subscriptions 14*l.*, donations 18*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, with a balance of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* brought forward from last year; whilst the expenditure includes printing and postage 15*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and 18*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* hire of rooms, federation and university subscriptions, and special expenses. A balance of 1*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* is carried forward.

The Association has a membership of 177.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT

reviews the work of the session, and adds that it has not been thought desirable to hold meetings to discuss the proposed new Pharmacy Bill whilst the parent Society is unable to obtain pharmaceutical legislation. On January 31, 1901, the Association approved of the draft Pharmacy Bill, and further progress on the part of the Pharmaceutical Council must now be awaited. The subject of pharmaceutical education has been recently brought to the front, owing to a scheme which has been proposed for enabling pharmacists to obtain advantages under the Carnegie gifts to the universities of Scotland. This and other matters are promised the attention of the Council early in the next session.

### London Chemists' Association.

MR. F. W. TRUMAN presided over a private meeting of members of this Association, resident in South London, at the Surrey Masonic Hall, on April 30.

Messrs. J. Brown, C. Bunker, J. Butterworth, S. Dawson, R. H. Jones, A. Pellew, F. H. Powell, H. Slator, F. Truman, D. White, W. Watson Will, and R. Willson were appointed to form a local committee to arrange regular meetings of members in South London. These are to be held as far as possible in different districts.

A resolution protesting against the new stamp-duty on cheques was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward it to members of Parliament representing South London constituencies.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on Wednesday, April 30, and was well attended.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. W. Duff), in opening the meeting, said that it had been suggested that Mr. G. F. Forster, the late Hon. Secretary, be made an honorary member of the Association. Mr. LINDSAY therefore proposed, and Mr. WELFORD seconded, that this be done, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. T. SAMUEL proposed a vote of sympathy and condolence with Mr. MacEwan, Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and his family, in the bereavement they had sustained in the death of his daughter. This was seconded by Mr. HEWITT, and carried unanimously in silence.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Council of the Association had under consideration a list of those members of the Pharmaceutical Society who sought a seat on the Council, and he thought that the meeting as a whole would do well to vote for the following candidates: Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Campkin, Young, Pickering, and Carteighe. It was decided to do this. Before the meeting closed, however, the Chairman received a letter from Mr. Pickering, in which he asked that he might be allowed to canvass the support of the Association, and headed, that he was strongly of opinion that none but those holding the diplomas of the Pharmaceutical Society should be allowed to hold any public appointment, and also that he intended to defend their just rights."

Mr. H. T. SAMUEL proposed that the Association form a register of *locum tenens*, of men of proved ability, who have given satisfaction to members of the Association, and that all such selected men be charged a registration-fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, but those who were already members of the Association he not be required to pay such.

It was moved by Mr. MILLER, and seconded by Mr. SPENCER, that the Secretary be instructed to call the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to the circular recently issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in regard to hospital compounders.

Mr. WELFORD spoke at some length on the matter, and pointed out that 30,000 bottles of medicine containing scheduled poisons were distributed by public institutions every day. The matter could not be overlooked, especially as a Poisons Committee is now sitting to consider the sale of poisons.

The motion was carried unanimously.

After other business the meeting adjourned.

### New Books.

Banting (W.) *Rational Cure of Obesity*. Re-ed. with Notes, Addenda, and Pref. by A. Barrister. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 60. Swd. 1*s.* (Harrison & S.)

Clements (H.) *Weather Prediction: a Coronation Year Discovery by which any intelligent person may calculate the daily height of the Barometer, and actually predict the Weather for any part of the world for years in advance by the Phases of the Moon*. 7¼ × 4½. Pp. 22. Swd. 4*s.* (Simpkin.)

Gower (A. R.) *Practical Metallurgy: Elem. Text-book*. New ed. 7¼ × 4½. Pp. 128. Limp, 1*s.* net. (Chapman.)

White (W. Hale), M.D., F.R.C.P. *Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics*. 7th ed. Fcap. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill.)



## Personalities.

MR. S. A. PALMER, of Sydney and Melbourne, manufacturer of "Vitadatio," is now on his way to England.

DR. JOSEPH SWAN, F.R.S., is to receive the gold medal of the Society of Chemical Industry at the annual meeting to be held in Liverpool on July 9.

MR. J. O. ROBSON, pharmaceutical chemist, Middlesborough-on-Tees, has been elected a member of the Guisborough Board of Guardians.

MR. T. H. WILLIAMS IDRIS returned to London on April 24 from a business tour in South Africa on behalf of Messrs. Idris (Limited), Camden Town, N.W.

MR. JAMES SMITH (of Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Limited, wholesale druggists, Leeds) has been appointed Chairman of the York Commercial Travellers' Association.

MR. ALFRED D. BREEZE, Chairman of the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association, and Mr. Frank Maitland, chemist and druggist, Stonehouse, have been elected upon the committee to discuss the amalgamation of the Three Towns.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLIFFORD PROBYN as Mayor of Westminster presided at a meeting in the Hippodrome this week, at which music-hall celebrities and other public entertainers decided to arrange for amusing the half-million poor people whom the King is to feast in Coronation week.

MR. HORACE BROCKLESBY, director of Messrs. Lorimer & Co. (Limited), Islington, N., is an exhibitor in the Royal Academy, whose annual exhibition will be opened to the public on Monday. His picture (the first he has submitted to the Academicians) is a simple composition, representing an early evening effect taken from the Downs, Isle of Wight, looking eastward, on an ebb tide.

DR. ALBERT S. GRÜNBAUM, of University College, Liverpool, has been crossing swords with Mr. Stephen Coleridge in the columns of the *Times* lately. Mr. Coleridge referred to the experiments performed by Dr. Grünbaum in illustration of Professor Sherrington's lecture to the Liverpool Chemists' Association. In a letter to the *Times* of April 26, Dr. Grünbaum repeats the inappropriate statement made to the Home Secretary, that the experiments were "not given, as reported in the Press, in illustration of a lecture."

MR. IVAN LEVINSTEIN is to be nominated for a second term of office as President of the Society of Chemical Industry. He has shown exceptional vigour in the office, and his knowledge of the patent laws makes it most desirable that the Society should have the full benefit of his experience while legislation is pending. For the vacancies on the Council of the Society Professor Ramsay, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, and Mr. E. Grant Hooper have been nominated. Dr. John Clarke is to succeed the late Mr. Robert Irvine on the Council.

MR. JAMES CURRIE, Director of Education in the Soudan, and principal of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, states, in his annual report, that the committee "above all tender their thanks to Mr. Henry S. Wellcome for his gift of a completely equipped bacteriological and analytical laboratory." Mr. Currie then refers to the origin of the laboratory in his report:—

As regards a small laboratory, I suggested it more in a spirit of expectation than as a practical proposal. However, among the visitors to Khartoum last winter was Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. I chanced to mention the subject to him, and he at once intimated his intention of presenting to the college an efficient bacteriological and analytical laboratory, equipped with all apparatus. This offer was accepted by the governing body. It has subsequently been arranged that the Soudan Government is to contribute to the upkeep of the laboratory. The working plans of the laboratory are at present in the hands of Colonel Friend, R.E., the Director of Works, and when the rooms are finished I propose to begin by appointing as good a bacteriologist as can be secured. Much depends on the stamp of man that, with our limited means, is obtainable.

We had a call this week from Mr. H. V. Prentice, chemist and druggist, and partner in the firm of Griffiths & Co., Valparaiso. Mr. Prentice was for some years with Messrs. Watson & Co., of Hong-Kong and Manila, and thereafter

started business in Crouch Hill, London, N., but sold it fully six years ago to Mr. Beattie, and went out to Valparaiso. His firm—Mr. Thomas Griffiths being the senior partner—is the only one of English pharmacists in Chili, Germans having the grip of the drug-trade there as well as in some parts of Brazil. Messrs. Griffiths & Co. have an excellent connection in Valparaiso, especially in dispensing and in the manufacture of aerated waters. It is necessary before one can start a chemist's business in Chili to pass the Pharmaceutical examinations; for example, Mr. Prentice, after submitting his Minor certificate, had to pass the practical and *vice-voce* parts of the examination which were conducted in Spanish; this was no drawback to him, as his residence in Manila made him well acquainted with that language. Mr. Prentice expects to return to Valparaiso before Christmas. Letters may be addressed to him c/o THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## Deaths.

FORSTER.—At 105 Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on April 20, Mr. John Robert Forster, chemist and druggist. Aged 93. Mr. Forster was born at Blythe, and for some years was in business in that town, where he served on the Local Board, and was connected with the Blagdon Lodge of Freemasons, of which he was a Past Master and Treasurer. He went to Newcastle eighteen years ago, and since then had belonged to the St. Nicholas Lodge of Freemasons. One of his sons is Dr. W. R. Forster, of Broomhill.

MARSHALLSAY.—At Richmond, on April 19, Mr. Henry Raynold Marshallsay, chemist and druggist, formerly of Wareham. Aged 31. Mr. Marshallsay succeeded to the business of his father in 1894, but owing to ill health he had to relinquish it in March, 1901. Since then he had resided at Weymouth, but died while on a visit to his sister at Richmond. The funeral took place at Wareham amidst general manifestations of regret.

MOFFAT.—On April 1, at 14 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Charles Dunwell Moffat, pharmaceutical chemist, was found dead in bed, and the cause of death had not been ascertained when the West Indian mail left. Mr. Moffat served his apprenticeship to pharmacy with Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Sheffield, and as an apprentice showed distinct talent, several papers by him on the manufacture of galenicals being printed in the *C. & D.* before he passed the Minor examination in October, 1892. Subsequently he had other provincial and London experience, and passed the Major examination in January, 1895. For some time he was an unattached member of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* editorial staff, and about six years ago went out to Jamaica as a Government analyst. This he threw up a few years later, and two years ago started business on his own account, representing Messrs. Ferris & Co., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and other firms. For some time Mr. Moffat, who was about 35 years old, had been in indifferent health, suffering from insomnia. He leaves a widow and two young children.

MUNRO.—At Tain, N.B., on April 17, Mr. Donald George Munro, chemist and druggist. Mr. Munro had been in business in the town for about thirty-six years. He was a member of the Town Council and a magistrate.

MURISON.—On April 27, at Stoneleigh, Wartersville Road, Crouch Hill, N. (suddenly), Ethel May, eldest daughter of Mr. John Murison, chemist and druggist, managing director of Parke's Drug-Stores (Limited). Aged 22. Miss Murison was shortly to be married, and was in perfect health. On Sunday—a few minutes after returning from the morning service—while gaily talking with her cousin, Miss Lilly Lorimer, about her engagement, she suddenly complained of her head, and died in a few seconds. The autopsy revealed an effusion of blood on the brain, apparently the result of a slight bruise above the right ear, which she had got a few days before, and which she had thought so trifling that she had not even mentioned it to her mother.

PEARCE.—At Atholl Lodge, Fort Paragon, Margate, on April 27, Mr. H. J. Pearce, J.P. Mr. Pearce, who had been a member of the Margate Borough Bench, was in business for many years as a chemist in Calcutta.



## About Norway.

### Cod-liver Oil Manufacture and Pharmacy.

MR. THOMAS BARCLAY, of Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, has just returned from a visit across the Arctic Circle to the Lofotens. The primary object of the visit was to inspect the cod-liver oil factory which the firm for the last twenty years have maintained at Balstad, in the Lofotens; but Mr. Barclay took occasion during the tour to collect a mass of information concerning the life and habits of the fisher-folk, who spend a large portion of their lives on the wild Norwegian coasts. Mr. Barclay gave some of his experiences of the country to a representative of the *C. & D.* the other day. The hospital at the Lofotens, a large wooden structure, has, he said, a fund controlled by the Government, called the Medicinal Fund, for the benefit of the fisher-population. The fund may also be used to purchase a boat or a house for the fishermen in exceptional circumstances. The money is raised by making a charge on the merchants of 40 ore (about 4d. or 5d.) for each barrel of oil manufactured, 7 ore per barrel of salted cod, and 18 ore per 100 kilos. of dried cod. At the fishing-station at Balstad there are about 500 fishing-boats, which, with those of the adjacent villages in the same district, number about 2,000. Speaking of the fish-supply, Mr. Barclay mentioned that the reports up to April 12 show that the aggregate number of cod-fish caught in the whole of the Norwegian fisheries this season was estimated at 30,800,000, and even under the most favourable conditions this quantity was not likely to be increased beyond a few millions\*. The average during the years from 1886 to 1900 was 53.8 millions. In the early part of the year the sei fish approach the fishing-grounds, these are followed by the cod and the sei mixed, and then by the cod alone. The oil is manufactured under various conditions, some of it being made on old boats which are hired for the season. The oil is cooked on board these boats, the livers being brought to them by the fishermen. There are also numbers of little factories up and down the coast, which are of a very primitive character, and the oil made in such circumstances is naturally of a very poor quality. The oil is bought from these small factories by merchants from Aalesund, Christiansund, and Bergen, who in this way accumulate large quantities, and offer it in bulk to the various markets of the world.

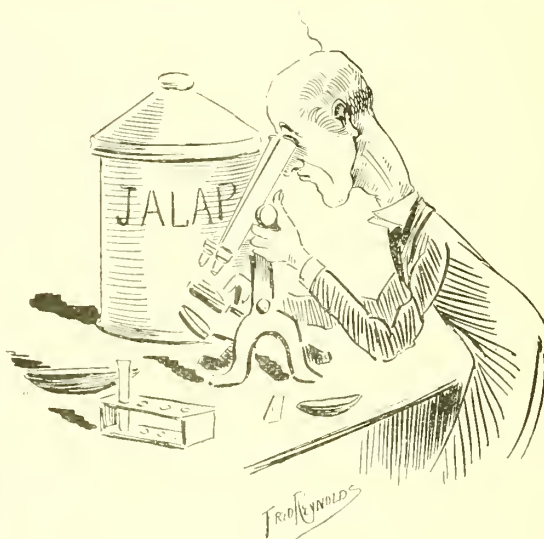
It will interest *C. & D.* readers to know that there are only two pharmacies in the whole of Norway which can be sold absolutely by the proprietors—one at Bergen and one at Christiania. In all the other cases the King has the nomination of the proprietor, and the business cannot be sold outright by those who have them. One of the two free pharmacies is worth, Mr. Barclay had been informed, 55,000*l.* Mr. Barclay went over the establishment and found it equipped in such a way that it would be quite impossible for anything of the kind to be carried on in this country unless with the same amount of protection which exists in Norway, as a profit could not be made with such a large amount of plant and machinery in use for such a small business. Seven qualified assistants are employed, and the warehouses are quite out of proportion to the size of the business. But protected as they are—only a certain number of chemists being allowed in each place, and the prices being regulated as well—they are able to do things in a different way from what they are in this country. They grind their own drugs, manufacture their own extracts and galenicals, and do all kinds of distillation which cannot be done in this country on such a small scale if the businesses be meant to pay.

\* Our Trade Report telegrams give later information.—EDITOR.

DUTY-PAID chemicals to the value of 1,270*l.* were imported into Galveston, Texas, during 1901, against 1,821*l.* in 1900. The U.K. supplied 353*l.*, Germany 630*l.*, Holland 246*l.*, and Austria-Hungary 41*l.*

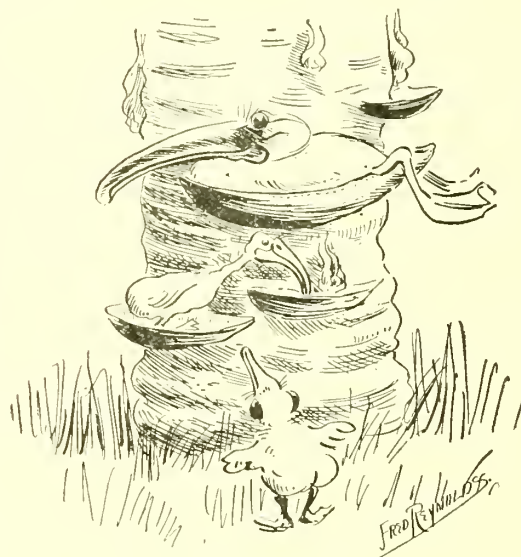
"INDIAN TAMER," at 1s. 10*d.* per packet, is a new line that occurs in a grocer's price-list, sent to us by a subscriber, who suggests that "Boer tamers at this price would be bought largely by the Government."

## Things that happen—Sometimes.



### The Research Chemist.

There was an old chemist of Salop,  
Who thought he knew all about jalap;



He used shells to collect it,  
But the birds did detect it,  
So he got no sale for his jalap.

EARLY LABORATORIES.—In the note this subject (*C. & D.*, April 12, page 556), the year of the opening of the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratory accidentally dropped out. It was 1842, or eight years after Professor Turner's place was advertised.

LAGOS POISONS BILL.—At a recent sitting of the Lagos Legislative Council, on the motion to go into Committee on the Sale of Drugs and Poisons Bill, the unofficial members unsuccessfully combated the question of making the Bill operate retrospectively, particularly in the case of Dr. R. Z. Bailey, who, it was held, had familiarised European medicines with the native community. Council having resumed, the Bill was read a second and third time and passed. The Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary and Hon. Acting Treasurer were appointed a Committee to present the Bill to the Governor on behalf of the Sovereign.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Decadent,

are we? I for one am not disposed to submit to judgment without at least a protest. First I am not sure that the charge is proved against chemists' associations. I cannot say that we have been getting much nutriment from these bodies lately, but it is surely not fair to look at a week's reports and say, "See what twaddle we are getting from X, Y, and Z; how different from the far-away days when A, B, and C used to pour upon us the light of their wisdom." The truth is we are comparing the life's work of A, B, and C, with single utterances of X, Y, and Z. Secondly, it should be borne in mind that the intellectual energy of pharmacy has been largely transferred, within the past generation, from meetings to journals, and it will hardly be argued that these show signs of decadence. But even if the case were established against associations, which I do not admit, the decadence of the individual pharmacist would be far from proved, and this I should be inclined to dispute to the last ditch.

### The Modern Pharmacist

is, in my opinion, a very much better man than his predecessor in the title, and as one of the latter class my bias can hardly be on the side of my supplanters. The younger generation may not have had the training with the pestle, the pill-machine, the plaster-iron that we had, but they are as good judges of pharmaceutical products as we have ever been, they are better business men, and I think they are honest. Perhaps they owe some of their commercial shrewdness to the teachings of their enemy, and it may be that the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have stimulated their morality. However these things may be, it is certain that the young men of pharmacy are facing the new conditions they are meeting with good courage and with sound judgment. These qualities will give them victory, for business talent armed with qualification will ensure for them, in the long run, an advantage over rivals of perhaps equal business ability but without the qualification.

### The London Chemists' Association—

that is, the General Purposes Committee—have issued another circular, in which they say they "feel it desirable, in appealing to chemists to join the Association, to explain more fully than can be gathered from the rules, the work the Association will undertake." Explaining previous utterances seems to form a large part of the labour of this interesting committee, but it was assuredly necessary in this case, for the rules certainly did not suggest some of these interpretations of them. But it may occur to some difficult persons that the explanations themselves want explaining. The second of the chief objects of the Association, for example, is thus defined: "To protect various trade customs (particularly those affecting London chemists), which are often neglected, and for that reason not sufficiently recognised by magistrates and others in authority."

### A Trade Custom

which is often neglected is a contradiction in terms, and could certainly have no legal validity. It must be practically universal before it can be recognised by Courts of law. But what are the trade customs which are to be thus powerfully protected? The circular referred to is especially addressed to Camberwell chemists, and it may

be recollected that the idea of a metropolitan association originated in that wise borough, and was based on a demand that the chemists there should be permitted to sell carbonate of magnesia for magnesia. Is this a specimen of the trade customs referred to? On the reply to this question will depend the opinion concerning the Association which at least some London chemists will form.

### The Cheque-stamp Tax

hits the people who can make their objections to it heard. Meetings of merchants and bankers in the City of London, protests from 6000 Manchester merchants, and on behalf of 3,000 P.A.T.A. people—these multiplied many times over are arguments which cannot fail to influence a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Naturally none of us welcomes the additional penny, but my faith in and respect for Sir Michael's courage and consistency will be shaken if he yields to this clamour and at the same time sticks to his bread-tax, which hits worst the inarticulate multitude. A neat way of escaping the impost in regard to the payment of small sums has been suggested to me, and I have not seen it proposed in print. It is to give a bill due, say, seven days after date, instead of a cheque. The stamp-duty on such bills is 1*d.*, and the Government find the paper.

### The Inherent Injustice

of our law system is exemplified by the rule for a mandamus granted by the King's Bench Divisional Court in the case of the Board of Inland Revenue *v.* Sanguinetti. The Board, having failed to extract a penalty from Mr. Sanguinetti through magistrates, now call for another deal in the High Court. The matter cannot be worth many shillings to Mr. Sanguinetti, but it will probably cost him 100*l.* or more to present his objections to the claim to the High Court, and if he does not appear at all, the chance that the Judges themselves will work up a defence for him is, to say the least, slender. If I were Mr. Sanguinetti, I would address a polite letter to each of the three Judges who will hear the appeal, and in that I would state my case fully, intimating at the same time that I was not going to employ counsel so as to help the Board get its Act interpreted after formal argument. It may be said that the Judges would pay no attention to such letters. I think they would. It is their duty to see that justice is done, not to merely watch a gladiatorial combat between two highly paid barristers. It would be their duty to read a properly worded letter and understand its arguments, and it is quite likely that this unconventional procedure would succeed quite as well as feeing an advocate who would, perhaps, give twenty minutes to studying his brief just as the case came on.

### Dr. Farquharson

is probably the M.P. most familiar to pharmacists. I do not know how many of our abortive Pharmacy Bills he has not taken charge of. He has made many a pleasant little speech at the Society's dinners, and I believe he is popular in medical circles. But he has certainly not done himself full justice hitherto. In Harmsworth's *New Liberal Review* for April there is an article by the doctor entitled "The Compleat Member," which is the bright star of this month's rather gloomy periodical literature. It is not merely humorous, though it certainly is that, but it is a very clever piece of fencing with the new rules of procedure. The writer sketches the art of making way in the House, and urges that to do so effectively the aspiring member ought to have no other occupation. "If you want to succeed in political life, and at last to plant your gluteal muscles on the front bench, you must be what the police-courts call a gentleman," he advises. And if you have acquired an outside reputation before going into the House you must be careful not to excite the House's jealousy when you get there. Dr. Farquharson tells us that for this reason Mr. Chamberlain was advised to try to break down for a moment in his maiden speech. The Right Honourable Joseph trying to break down is surely a pretty touch of humorous fancy.



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## Editorial Comments.

### Japanese Pharmacy.

THE last mail from Yokohama brings us some interesting information in regard to an attempt which has been made during the recent sitting of the Parliamentary Diet to amend the law which controls the sale of pharmaceutical products. Japanese pharmacy law resembles the Irish and continental in principle more than that of Great Britain, for there are two classes of retailers—namely, pharmacists proper and druggists. The latter class are by far the more numerous, and they may legally sell any drugs and chemicals to physicians and to the public. Physicians are authorised to dispense medicines or to give prescriptions when required; but people generally look to their doctor for the medicine, as the number of dispensing pharmacies and dispensaries throughout the Empire is comparatively small. The Bill recently introduced for the amendment of the law proposed to limit the sale by druggists to articles specified by the Minister of the Home Department, and the preliminary list included the whole materia medica, with few exceptions, the sale of which, it was proposed, should be restricted solely to qualified and registered pharmacists—druggists being empowered to purchase these things only from registered persons, and to sell them to physicians, and not directly to the public. When the Bill was submitted to the Diet on February 15, there was great consternation amongst the druggists, and the agitation throughout the country quickly rose to a condition of intense excitement. The druggists claim that at present such a law would cause immense, public inconvenience owing to the fact that there are only 3,000 registered pharmacists in Japan, while there



are about 40,000 druggists, and if the sale of drugs and chemicals be confined to registered pharmacists the latter would take advantage of the monopoly by charging abnormally high prices—another proof of the adage that human nature is alike all the world over, for exactly the same argument has been used in Germany, and is being used in Whitehall to persuade the Poisons Committee that registered pharmacists are not the people to entrust the sale of poisons to. Apart from that consideration the Japanese druggists say their existing rights would be practically extinguished if the Pharmacy Bill were carried into law. They admit that the spirit of the Bill is good, and they would agree to it if its enforcement was postponed for ten years. The opposition to the measure was such that the Diet considered it advisable to refer the Bill to a Special Committee of nine members, but before this Committee had come to a decision the Diet closed on March 10. The registered pharmacists maintain, and rightly, that the larger proportion of the druggists now in business in Japan have no knowledge of drugs and chemicals, and so slight an acquaintance with the business in which they are engaged that it is in many cases quite dangerous for them to be entrusted with the work of distributing medicines to physicians and the public. Consequently some measure for preventing the spread of the evil must sooner or later be adopted, and it is fully expected that the Bill will again be laid before the Diet next Session.

### American Trade.

WITH reference to the American and Canadian issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which falls on May 31, some official figures about United States imports of druggists' and allied goods are worth quoting. Those which we subjoin show in dollars the value of imports of the goods named during the eleven months which ended on November 30, 1901—the last available Washington statistics:—

Brushes ... ..	1,076,111	Sulphur ... ..	2,658,879
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes ..	8,039,563	Other chemicals bring up the total under this heading to ... ..	50,921,876
Dyewoods, &c. ...	932,975	Ginger-ale ... ..	253,299
Glycerin ... ..	1,857,114	Glass bottles ... ..	446,613
Gums ... ..	6,473,675	Glue ... ..	404,722
Indigo ... ..	1,452,946	Oils ... ..	7,138,217
Liquorice-root ...	1,858,995	Paints, pigments, &c. ... ..	1,390,541
Lime, chlorinated ...	1,520,568	Perfumery and toilet-preparations	559,135
Mineral waters ...	695,614	Soap, toilet, &c. ...	681,670
Opium ... ..	2,106,834	Spices ... ..	3,600,952
Potash salts ... ..	3,507,212		
Quinine sulphate, &c. ... ..	805,319		
Soda compounds ...	5,997,664		

Business-houses on this side sometimes do not realise what can be done in these branches with our American cousins, but the above figures are expressive and tell their own tale. It is also well to bear in mind that the United Kingdom sells more to as well as buys more from the United States than any other country. The following are the official figures for the fiscal year 1901:—

From and To	U.S.A. Imported	U.S.A. Exported
	\$	\$
U.K. ... ..	143,365,901	631,263,263
Germany ... ..	100,293,666	191,072,252
France ... ..	75,454,098	78,923,914
Italy ... ..	24,618,157	34,468,939
Netherlands ...	20,596,272	81,352,470
Switzerland ...	15,799,400	255,360

The U.S.A. imports from the United Kingdom are a third of her total imports from Europe, but ten years ago the

proportion was larger. Germany has pocketed the difference and more—in fact, British houses tend to lose grip of the American market. There is every reason why that should not be, for we buy more American goods than all the rest of Europe put together, and it is not so long ago since the same formula might have been used in respect to United States purchases of British goods. We may also note that the United States imports four times more chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines than she exports. During the eleven months of 1901 the value of such exports from U.S.A. was \$13,127,760, which included all the patent or proprietary medicines (\$3,028,943). One can judge from these figures and the prominence of certain American medicines in the United Kingdom what scope there is for business enterprise in the United States on the part of British houses.

### Expensive Medicines.

It has often puzzled Boards of Guardians, and especially those that burden their medical officers with the supply of drugs to the poor, to know what are expensive medicines. The Local Government Board very properly discourages this practice, particularly in regard to workhouse supplies. The Board's officials argue that, medical officers being in many instances not too well paid, the further expense of having to supply medicines is bound to result in a hardship either to the doctor or to his patients. In many rural districts, however, as a courteous L.G.B. official has just pointed out to a representative of our staff, the supply of medicines for the poor by the medical officer is the only workable plan. The medical men in such cases generally put their opinions as to what are expensive medicines before the Guardians or Councilors as the case may be, and are generally awarded a gratuity to cover extraordinary expenses. The Local Government Board is ever ready to advise Guardians or other public bodies who are in a quandary on this point, and its method is to compile a list of what are considered expensive medicines by various Boards of Guardians, and to send this list on to the troubled ones for consideration. We append a specimen list of the articles judged expensive by the Board of Guardians in a populous London district:—

Cod-liver oil	Opium in powder
Sulphate of quinine, unbleached	Tincture of opium
Ether, rectified	Tincture of muriate of iron
Iodide of potassium	Sulphate of morphine
Chloroform	Spirit of wine
Gallic acid	Bismuth

There are many other articles that might be included in this list—antitoxins, for example, and some of the more costly synthetic remedies, but as medical officers have each divergent prescribing idiosyncrasies, the Local Government Board wisely forbears from binding Guardians down to a hard-and-fast rule, and advises the promotion of a mutual arrangement between public bodies and their medical officers.

### BEWARE OF "JOHN ISLIP."

We have printed repeated warnings respecting a man who calls himself John Islip, and who writes to chemists from 28 Red Grove Road, Putney, S.W., asking them to send him goods including chlorodyne, peroxide of hydrogen, Rendall's pessaries, and sundries. He also asks for quotations for glacial acetic acid. On May 2, 1900, this man was convicted at the Clerkenwell Petty Sessions for obtaining credit under false pretences. He is an undischarged bankrupt, and as we have this week again received complaints in regard to him we wish to give the trade another warning. Islip, in the present instance, received goods as an old customer of a firm's predecessor and sent a second order, but has not



paid the first, and the firm are unable to get the money out of him. The firm are prepared to take proceedings against him, but as no steps can be taken unless credit to the extent of 20*l.* has been obtained, nothing can be done to punish the man, and the police are powerless. He is a military-looking person, smart and gentlemanly in appearance, and with hair turning grey. He writes on handsomely embossed paper, the lettering being usually in red or blue ink. A facsimile of a letter from him will be found in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, of February 15, page 234. All chemists in or near London should have this facsimile placed at their desk, or other prominent position, where they and their assistants can see it. One might as well destroy goods as send them to Islip.

#### "SPIRITS OF SALT."

The morning newspapers give fairly accurate reports of the bromidia-poisoning case, but the *Daily Express* is the only paper which succeeds in informing the public that chloral hydrate is "spirits of salt." It is not difficult to surmise how that error arose, even although, as one correspondent wickedly suggests to us, "the *Express* keeps an expert for these things."

#### ASSISTANTS' CHARACTERS.

A warning in regard to references and testimonials respecting chemists' assistants who have recently been employed by limited companies may not be out of place, following the paragraph in this column last week. References from companies cannot be relied upon unless they are obtained from the head offices of the companies, who alone usually know why assistants are discharged. Dishonest assistants sometimes give a reference to a fellow-assistant at a branch address, who in many cases gives a flattering testimonial.

#### COCAINE IN CALCUTTA.

According to Mr. Kailas Chunder Bose, the use of cocaine hydrochloride as an intoxicant is spreading to a fearful extent in Calcutta. Mr. Bose gives, in the *British Medical Journal*, several cases which have come under his observation to show the demoralising effects of the habit. He thinks the people of Calcutta acquired the habit from Bhagalpore, where cocaine is a social necessity. Inebriates say that the hilarity produced by cocaine is instantaneous, and is followed by no deleterious results; but observation shows that insomnia and anorexia, followed by dyspepsia and diarrhoea, result. The drug is generally taken in the form of tablets or powder, and chewed with betel-leaves and slaked lime. Restrictions on the illicit sale of cocaine are urgently needed in Calcutta, where it is sold clandestinely by hawkers, and it is possible that the regulations recently issued may answer the purpose by rendering it difficult for such people to obtain supplies of the drug.

#### THE CHEQUE-DUTY.

It is almost inconceivable that the chief of the finance department of this country should make such a ridiculous proposal as the rebate of a penny on each cheque for sums under 2*l.* The arrangement would require the return of cheques by banks to the drawers, which custom is by no means universal in the provinces, and presentation of the cheques at a money-order office for repayment. The latter provision is most strongly to be objected to, because in many instances it will mean submitting one's monetary transactions to a trade rival, the keeper of the post-office, and leaving the cheques with him. The Chancellor had far better permit penny cheques for the smaller sums, and those who use them for larger amounts would put a penny stamp upon them at the signature space. To large business houses penny and twopenny cheques would not be much more inconvenience after a while than are various values of stamps.

#### A LABELLING SUGGESTION.

The suggestion is being revived that the Legislature should require that each poison-label have printed upon it a

list of the most readily obtainable antidotes for the particular poison to which the label is affixed. A correspondent of a provincial journal calls attention to the fact that the antidotes for a poison need not exceed eight lines, and he thinks such directions could be easily incorporated on a poison-label. The example given is for oxalic acid from Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's (Limited) card of antidotes:—

Give chalk or whiting, or plaster from walls or ceilings (tablespoonful), or even slacked lime (a teaspoonful in fine powder), mixed with two tablespoonsful of vinegar (do not give soda or potash to neutralise the acid), promote vomiting with mustard (a tablespoonful) stirred to a cream with water, give olive oil and mucilaginous drinks, stimulants, whisky, &c., and warmth to the extremities.

The directions could be abbreviated without disadvantage, so as to get them within the limits of a slip-label. The subject is one which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society might consider, as the particular mission of the present poison regulations in preventing accidental poisoning could be rendered more effective if the label bore some indication of the antidote.

#### DISTINGUISHABLE BY TASTE.

Another proof of the necessity for the addition of "liquid disinfectants" to the substances that should be dispensed in poison-bottles, is provided by *Truth* of last week. Speaking of the sins of the Crickhowell Rural Council in the matter of grappling with infectious disease, Mr. Labouchere says that after describing "the only attempt made at disinfection" as a "farce," the sanitary inspectors, in their report, state that at one house, where a woman lay sick of typhoid fever, her husband produced a bottle which had been filled with Sanitas fluid by an officer of the Council. The bottle was labelled "Scotch whisky," and there was nothing to indicate that it contained a disinfectant or that the liquid was not intended for internal use! "To place chemical disinfectants without distinctive labels in the hands of a rural population is," he says, "to invite calamity; yet this is apparently a common practice." In this particular instance the disinfectant named is not poisonous, and there might have been no "calamity" even supposing the Sanitased Scotch whisky had been taken internally, but with the majority of disinfectants in common use this practice puts a premium on fatal accidents.

#### IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Cabled messages from Melbourne state that the inward postage on letters from any parts of the British Dominions to Australia has been reduced from 2½*d.* to 1*d.*, but the outward rate will be the same as before. The reduction on inward postage appears not to extend to countries that are not British, but there is some doubt on the matter as a whole, and it will be seen that Sir John Long asked a question about it in the House of Commons on Tuesday, with the result that the Postmaster-General advises that no change is yet authorised from this side. Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who specialises on this subject, has tried to explain matters, and in a later newspaper-paragraph says he has received a cable message from Australia stating that if fines for insufficient postage he marked on letters by the Post Office on this side in the case of letters carrying only a penny stamp, they will not be collected by the Commonwealth Government. Meanwhile, it may be noted as a certainty that the Post Office announce that on and after May 1 the prepaid postage on letters from this country for all places in China where British post-offices are maintained will be reduced to 1*d.* per ½ oz., the rate already in force for letters addressed to Hong-Kong. British post-offices are at present established in China at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Liu Kung Tau (Wei-Hai-Wei), Ningpo, Shanghai, and Swatow.



## Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

### THE STAMP-DUTY ON CHEQUES.

The method of meeting the agitation for a revision of the proposed stamp-duty on cheques, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has devised, does not seem to commend itself to the majority of members. Its announcement was received with the nearest approach to general ironical laughter which I have heard in the House for a long time, and that fact is ominous. Without further comment I shall give the Chancellor of the Exchequer's words:—

What I propose is this. As hon. members are aware, the stamp-duty on cheques is paid for in the first instance by the banker, and then charged by him to his customer's account. It is the universal practice in London, and also very largely in the country, when a customer sends his pass-book to be made up to return to him with the pass-book the cheques which he has drawn. I propose that this shall always be done, and that then the customer, on presenting at the nearest money-order office any cheques which he has drawn under 2*l.*, shall be entitled to be paid the extra 1*d.* on all such cheques. The result will be to relieve all cheques under 2*l.* of the new duty.

Sir Michael was questioned by Sir F. Dixon Hartland, Sir Henry Fowler, and Mr. Bartley about the matter, their object being to see whether he realised the absurdity of the new proposal, but he was obtuse.

Mr. Lough reverted to the matter on Tuesday, when he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been drawn to the case of a single business in which 4,000 cheques a week are issued for amounts under 1*l.*; and whether he had made any estimate of the loss from his proposed revenue which would be caused by the concession he had announced in the cheque-duty, and what had been the basis of such estimate. The answer was in these terms:—

The hon. member has been good enough to send me some particulars of this case to which he refers, from which I gather that it is that of a firm carrying on a large tea-business, which is so profitable that they are able to give pensions of a few shillings a week to the widows of customers who have bought a certain quantity of tea. I do not see that they are entitled to special consideration in the matter of this or any other tax. As to the estimate of loss by the proposal I made on Monday [that given above], I had already allowed for the loss of a large sum by a diminution in the number of the same small cheques to which the proposal referred. So far as I can judge from the statistics of the comparative number of such cheques which I have been able to obtain, I think that an addition of 40,000*l.* to the loss I already anticipated should cover the amount.

### DEVELOPING AN ALUM-MINING DISTRICT.

It appears that the Government of India have allotted a sum of two lakhs of rupees for expenditure in the present financial year on a railway which, if continued, will form the first section of the proposed Cutch-Bombay line. At present the development of the mineral wealth of Cutch is restricted to the alum-mines at Mith, but the proposed railway will, of course, tend to cheapen the cost of transport from these mines.

### THE TAXATION OF GLUCOSE.

The attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been drawn to the fact that flour is used in the manufacture of grape sugar (glucose), which is already taxed in proportion to its value as compared with ordinary sugar, and it has been suggested to the right hon. gentleman that there should be an exemption of flour so used from the proposed new duty on flour. While expressing the opinion that he does not think that any exemption would be possible, the Chancellor has promised to consider whether there might not be a rebate off the existing Excise-duty on grape sugar. Mr. Kimber considers that unless an exemption or some rebate is made, imported grape sugar will only pay 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton import-duty, against 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton paid by the home-manufactured article.

### OPHTHALMIA AND RINGWORM IN LONDON.

According to the latest information in the possession of the Local Government Board, the number of children

suffering from ophthalmia and ringworm in the Metropolitan Poor law schools is 413 and 325 respectively, and in Metropolitan workhouses and infirmaries 351 and 294 respectively.

### THE CREMATION BILL,

which has passed through the House of Lords, was considered by a Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday. Briefly stated, the purpose of the Bill is to enable burial authorities to establish crematoria, and to provide for the proper regulation of the burning of human remains. In the course of the Committee stage Mr. Jacoby raised the question of the danger of death by poisoning escaping detection through cremation, and Mr. Jesse Collings stated that in framing the regulations every care would be taken by the Home Office to guard against this danger.

### POSTAGE TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

It seems that it is premature to post letters for any part of the Australian Commonwealth with stamps of the value of less than 2½*d.* per ½ oz. The Postmaster-General has received a telegram on the subject from Australia, but the meaning of the message is not clear, and he is making further inquiries. "In the meantime," he specially points out, "the rate of postage to all parts of Australia remains 2½*d.* per ½ oz."

### AUSTRALIA AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

When asked by Sir John Leng on Tuesday whether the Australian Commonwealth contemplates the adoption of the decimal system of coinage and a metric system of weights and measures, Mr. Chamberlain confessed that he had no information on the subject. He will probably be asked the same question in a week or two, as the matter, in view of its bearing upon the state of things in these respects at home, is being watched with considerable interest.

### A MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

There is not much probability of any steps being taken by the Government at present to meet the demand for a Minister of Commerce, which has within the last few weeks agitated a considerable section of the House. When invited to express an opinion on the subject on Tuesday, Mr. Balfour kept silence. Old parliamentary hands did not expect anything else, but some of the young men felt fairly confident that the Leader of the House would say something in view of the recent conference in one of the Committee-rooms. In time these novices will learn that Ministers are not in the habit of paying much attention to conferences of the kind. If the committee which has been appointed to promote the agitation mean to achieve anything, they must enter upon an active propaganda amongst their fellow members, and I venture to prophesy that one of their first discoveries will be the utter lack of interest in the subject which characterises the mental attitude of three-fourths of the House.

### SIR HARRY BULLARD'S STORY.

In the course of the debate on the Bill for the closing of public-houses on Sundays, which came up on Wednesday, Sir Harry Bullard opposed the proposal. One of his grounds of objection was that if the public-houses were shut clubs would be open, and people might also go to the chemists' shops. In regard to the latter he had had an experience himself, but he was careful to point out that it was in Colorado. He went into a drug-store. "What shall I give you?" said the assistant. "I don't care," was his reply. Away went the assistant to a row of taps and filled a glass with as good whisky and water as he ever drank in his life.

Dr. F. S. PALMER notes in the *B.M.J.* that he has observed several cases of urticaria acuta in children who have eaten stewed rhubarb. The symptoms are best relieved with a full dose of castor oil.

In 1901 400 tons of calcium carbide was imported into Buenos Ayres, against 590 tons in 1900. There is a factory in Cordoba producing, by electrolysis, some 400 tons annually, all of which is used locally.

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than leather. The price of the work remains the same—7*s.* 6*d.*, by post 8*s.*, from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### TALE OF A BATH-CABINET.

MR. JUSTICE PHILLIMORE and a common jury decided in the King's Bench Division last week the case of Barnes *v.* the Buckeye Bath-cabinet Company, in which the plaintiff, a widow, sued for damages for injuries caused by an explosion in a vapour-bath supplied by the company. From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. Barnes suffered from rheumatism, and Dr. Mitchell recommended her to get one of the baths. She bought one from the company in October last, and used it at first with plain water, but on the third of the month she read the pamphlet supplied with the cabinet, and, noting that turpentine was recommended, she got her niece to put in  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of turpentine and a pint of water in the pan and light the lamp. She then had the bath, and after being a quarter of an hour in it there was a violent explosion, and she was burnt all over the body. She was not well again until Christmas. In support of plaintiff's case Mr. S. A. Vasey, F.C.S., testified that a mixture of turpentine-vapour and air is explosive at  $100^{\circ}$  F., but he admitted that in his experiments he got only a slight explosion, and none in one of the cabinets. The turpentine used by the plaintiff did not contain petroleum, for which he had tested. Mr. Solin, F.I.C., F.C.S., gave evidence of a like nature for the defendant company, stating that he had failed to produce an explosion of turpentine when he repeated the conditions under which the plaintiff was alleged to be injured. One part of turpentine-vapour in 7 of air produced a mixture which exploded at the boiling-point of turpentine— $320^{\circ}$  F., and from the capacity of the cabinet he reckoned that not more than 1 of turpentine in 250 was present. After hearing counsel and his Lordship, the jury found for the plaintiff, damages 100*l.* and costs.

#### DYE PATENTS.

IN the Chancery Division on Friday, April 25, before Mr. Justice Buckley, Mr. Cripps, K.C., on behalf of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik moved against W. G. Thompson & Co. (Limited), Cooper Street, Manchester; William Goulson Thompson, Brookfield, Manchester; William Gregory Thompson, Basford House, Old Trafford, Manchester; Walter Thompson, Cooper Street, Manchester; George Nicholl, 36 Brownville Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Chester; the Star Chemical Company, King Street, Manchester; William Thompson, Dorset, Manchester, and the Basle Chemical-works, Switzerland—for an interim injunction to restrain defendants, their servants and agents, until the trial of the action or further order from importing into England and selling in this country any dyes or dyestuffs made in accordance with plaintiffs' patents dated 1891 and 1892. It appeared from an affidavit made by Dr. Ehrhardt, of the plaintiff company, that in 1897 Mr. Justice Wills held patent No. 9633 of 1892 to be valid, and the company had imported into this country tons of dye (rhodamine 6 G) made under it, and the Society of Chemical Industry at Basle, who are licensees, also sold the dye in this country. The 1891 patent (No. 14,723) is for the manufacture of rhodamine G.—another fast red dye. Dr. Ehrhardt was of opinion that the defendants had for years systematically infringed the patents by selling dyes not made by the plaintiff company. These dyes were imported and sold under the name of Safflower Red 6 G and Safflower Red G.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., on behalf of the defendant, took the objection that the affidavit on which the motion was founded merely meant the information and belief. He submitted that there was authority for saying no order would be made upon such an affidavit. The source of information and belief must be given.

Mr. Justice Buckley held that there was sufficient upon the face of the affidavit to show that the deponent spoke from definite information. His Lordship accordingly made the order.

A similar order was made in an action by the same plaintiffs against William Hay and another, of Manchester.

#### BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

IN the Chancery Division on Thursday and Friday of last week, Mr. Justice Kekewich had before him the case of the Savile Town Chemical Company *v.* Bateman and others. The action was one brought by the plaintiffs, a company formerly trading as Robert I. Bateman and Co., to enforce a covenant contained in a deed of arrangement whereby the business of the defendants and others was assigned to the plaintiffs, restraining the defendants from trading as manufacturing chemists and chemical-merchants within 150 miles of the plaintiffs' place of business at Dewsbury, and, secondly, to restrain the defendants from soliciting customers of the firm. There was a counterclaim by defendants.

Mr. Warrington, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Wood appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ashton Cross represented the defendants.

It appeared that defendants—Robert Bateman, Richard Waddington, and Godfrey Bateman—were in 1899 engaged in carrying on a business in partnership as manufacturing chemists at Dewsbury. In that year they required further capital, and arranged to turn themselves into a company, which was known as Robert I. Bateman & Co. By the agreements entered into the consideration to be paid by the company to the vendors was 3,500*l.*, to be satisfied by the allotment of fully paid shares. The agreements also contained the covenant which was sued upon. The company was incorporated on December 12, 1899, with a capital of 10,000*l.*, divided into 2,000 shares of 5*l.* each. The first directors of the company were to be Waddington as chairman, Robert Bateman as managing director, Godfrey Bateman, and another gentleman who had advanced money to the firm. Subsequently the other directors expressed themselves dissatisfied with the management of Robert Bateman, and on September 12, 1900, a resolution was passed removing him from his position. On March 8, 1901, the defendant Godfrey Bateman also resigned his position. Almost immediately afterwards there was started in premises nearly confronting the plaintiffs' works the business of manufacturing chemists which was carried on under the name of the Explosive Acids Company. It was admitted by Godfrey Bateman in an affidavit filed by him that he was employed by that company, and the plaintiffs contended that this company was in fact Godfrey Bateman. With regard to Robert Bateman the evidence was that he began to trade as a chemical-merchant immediately after he ceased to be managing director of the company, though the plaintiffs had only recently discovered it.

Evidence was called on both sides, and in the result his Lordship granted the relief asked. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs, and dismissed the counterclaim.

#### LIN. SAPONIS METH.

UNDER the impressive form of "The King *v.* E. C. T. D'Eyncourt and Cowling (*ex parte* Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Limited)," the now celebrated methylated soap-liniment case in which Boots (Limited) have figured came before a Divisional Court of the King's Bench, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell, on Wednesday, April 30. We have previously reported that Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Magistrate, had been called upon to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to compel him to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. The case now came on for argument as to whether the rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Newton Crane appeared to show cause against the rule; Mr. Macmorran, K.C., and Mr. Bonsey appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. D'Eyncourt's affidavit was read by Mr. Newton Crane. It narrated the events which transpired in court, as reported in the *C. & D.*, November 2, 1901, page 733, November 30, page 889, December 7, page 925, and December 14, page 945. Mr. D'Eyncourt first dealt with the evidence as to the sale of the business of Day's Company to the Boots Company, remarking that the defendants "did not verbally ask for a case on the point of ownership. He (the Magistrate) found as a fact that the defendants were the owners of the business at 167 Upper Street on the date in question, and on that date, by their servants or agents, sold the article complained of, and that the act had been committed." The evidence as



to the nature, &c., of the article was next dealt with by the Magistrate, and the affidavit proceeded:—

The Magistrate then declined to hear further evidence to the same effect on that point, as he considered, having regard to the decision in *Dickens v. Randerson*, the complainant having demanded a medicine contained in the B.P., he must be taken to have demanded that such medicine should be compounded of the component parts therein prescribed, and that the medicine sold was to his prejudice.

The defendants then wished to offer evidence that there was a commercial standard for liniment of soap different from that prescribed by the B.P., but they did not suggest that they could prove that the standard was known to the public, or to persons other than those engaged in the trade. The Magistrate considered that such evidence was inadmissible, having regard to the case of *Dickens v. Randerson*, the facts of which, in his opinion, were indistinguishable from those in the present case. He therefore declined to hear such evidence, and said he should fine the defendants 20*l.* and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs.

The solicitor for the defence then asked him to state a case on points raised by him—namely, that there was no evidence of sale to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that he had improperly excluded evidence of a commercial standard. He (the Magistrate) said he would take time to consider the application, and proceeded to hear another case of the same nature; and after about a quarter of an hour, thinking it would save expense and further litigation if he were to hear the further evidence tendered by the defendants that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser, he did not decline to state a case, but informed the defendants' solicitor he would give him an opportunity of calling further evidence upon that point in the case; but he declined positively to call such evidence, as he said he (the Magistrate) had given his decision. He said he would adjourn both cases for a week to give the defendants a further opportunity of calling such evidence, and on the adjourned day (November 30) he asked the defendants' solicitor whether he would proceed to give the evidence he had tendered. The solicitor replied that he was not then instructed for the present defendants, and they declined to call any further evidence. He thereupon convicted the defendants, and fined them 20*l.* and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs. It was against this conviction that he had been asked to state a case.

Mr. Newton Crane explained that the rule *nisi* had been obtained on the affidavit of Mr. F. W. Beck, of Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors, Lime Street, E.C., which he read. This showed that though the sale was made on August 22, 1901, it was not until October 14 that the assignment of the business from the one company to the other was made, and that Mr. Beck had called the attention of the solicitor for the prosecution to the fact before the hearing. At the date of the sale there was nothing in the shop to indicate that the business was Boots'. He also contended that there was no sale to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that there was a commercial standard for liniment of soap. The affidavit concluded:—

The Magistrate declined to hear certain further evidence, and stated that the purchaser was entitled to get the article as prescribed by the *Pharmacopœia*. He accordingly convicted the defendants, and imposed the full penalty of 20*l.*, with ten guineas costs. Mr. Beck then intimated that he should ask for a special case for the opinion of the High Court, which the Magistrate agreed to grant, and offered to hear evidence upon the point as to whether the sale was or was not to the prejudice of the purchaser; but as he had excluded such evidence, and given his judgment without hearing it, Mr. Beck declined to again tender it, and the Magistrate thereupon adjourned the hearing of the case, and another case of the same nature, for a week. Mr. Beck protested against the adjournment, on the ground that the case had already been heard and disposed of, and when the case was called on again, on November 30, Mr. Beck said he did not appear, and the Magistrate then stated that he confirmed the conviction of the previous week.

Mr. Newton Crane said the affidavit raised three points as to why the rule should be made absolute. The first was that the Court was in error in finding that the premises in which this drug was sold were in the ownership of the defendants at the time the sale was made by their agent; the second, that no evidence was admitted by the learned Magistrate to show it was to the prejudice of the purchaser; and the third, that there was another standard than that of the British *Pharmacopœia*. With regard to the first, that was a question of fact, and the Magistrate had found that the premises were in the possession of the defendants at the time of the sale. With regard to the other two points, he thought that the Magistrate had wisely refused to state a case here, on the ground that the application was frivolous,

because he distinctly offered to admit this evidence. The solicitor refused to offer any evidence, and the Magistrate adjourned the case for a week, and then the solicitor told him he did not appear in the case.

The Lord Chief Justice said they did not at present see why the Magistrate should be ordered to state a case.

Mr. Macmorran referred to a number of documents, including the assignment, and pointed out that there was nothing about the purchasing company carrying on the business. The evidence of Spreckley, the manager, was to the effect that he was employed by Day's Company. He submitted that the true construction of the documents was that Boots Cash Chemists were not the owners at this time, and not the employers of the persons who sold the drugs. The other point, with regard to the sale of the article called soap-liniment, was far more important. The Magistrate seemed to have thought that because soap liniment was a thing mentioned in the B.P. it necessarily followed nobody could sell soap-liniment without complying with the exact requirements of the B.P., and so he refused to receive evidence to show there was a commercial standard for this particular article.

The Lord Chief Justice: On the ground that it was not known to the public.

Mr. Macmorran said the Magistrate heard practically no evidence.

Mr. Justice Darling: Did you propose to prove there was a standard known to the public?

Mr. Macmorran: Certainly. The Magistrate refused to hear evidence as to a commercial standard, but offered to receive evidence on the question of whether it was a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser.

After some further discussion,

The Lord Chief Justice said he thought there should be a rule absolute for a case to be stated, as there were those two points as to what the evidence was and the effect of it, and also the question of whether there was a commercial standard for a soap-liniment.

The other Judges concurred.

## Stamp Act, 1812.

### INFALLIBLE PEARL OINTMENT.

AT the instance of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, Emily Machin, of High Street, Pensnett, was fined 2*l.* 10*s.* and costs, at Brierley Hill Police Court on April 24, for exposing for sale "Machin's Infallible Pearl Ointment," without a proper cover, wrapper, and label issued by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and without being duly stamped. An Inland Revenue officer deposed to purchasing in defendant's shop a box of the ointment for 6*d.*, the only label on the box being one stating that the ointment was a cure for certain ailments. Defendant expressed regret, and undertook not to repeat the offence.

## Apothecaries Act.

AT Halifax County Court on April 24, before Judge Cadman and a jury, the Apothecaries' Society sued George Pearson, trading as a chemist and druggist at Sowerby Bridge, to recover penalties for having acted as an apothecary, he not being registered as such.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the Halifax and General Medical Aid Society was an organisation of 1,600 members, who were entitled to free medical attendance and medicine when ill in consideration of a contribution of 1*l.* per week. Defendant was appointed their medical officer, for which he was paid 150*l.* per annum, with house, rates, water, and gas free. He had, in addition to filling this office, attended and prescribed for private patients. Defendant put in his certificate as a registered dentist, and argued that, being found able to treat one part of the body, he was fit to treat the whole.

Judge Cadman: If you had gout you would not pull a tooth out. (Laughter.)

Defendant claimed that the case was one that involved the livelihood of thousands. People in the markets who sold cough-sweets, and those who dealt in allspice, would be liable to be sued if he was adjudged to have committed a breach of the Act. He was fighting against the compulsory starva-



tion of himself and family. Not having appropriated the title of apothecary or claimed to be an apothecary, he submitted that he had done nothing he was not entitled to do. Mr. Shepherd, counsel for the Society of Apothecaries, put in a handbill issued by defendant, in which he offered to supply "an honest bottle of medicine for any ailment for an honest 1s. 1d.," and invited "every pale person to consult him, buy his cheap medicine, and have their blood fed and nourished."

His Honour (to defendant): Then you are in opposition to Mr. Pink Pills? (Laughter.)

Judge Cadman pointed out that, whilst defendant might be a very able man, there was reason why this unregistered practice should be stopped, otherwise they might have every Tom, Dick and Harry putting up as medical practitioners, with disastrous results to the community. The jury gave a verdict for the Society for a 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  penalty.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### ALUM IN BAKING-POWDER.

AT Diss Petty Sessions on April 23, John Petts, grocer, Diss, was charged with selling a packet of Wilsea's baking-powder which Mr. F. Sutton, county analyst, said contained 39 per cent. of alum. In his (Mr Sutton's) opinion it was injurious to health. Questioned by Mr. Kent (who defended) witness said he formerly held a different opinion, and in an important case at Cambridge twenty years ago said that it was not injurious when used in small quantities as in baking-powder, and this opinion was held by Dr. Tidy, Dr. Beverley, and others who gave evidence. Mr. Kent submitted that a small quantity of alum in baking-powder was not injurious to health within the meaning of the Act in question. The Bench being equally divided in their opinion, the case was dismissed.

#### INACCURATE DISPENSING.

A CASE under Section 7 was heard at Nottingham Guildhall on April 25, when John Joseph Iley, chemist's assistant, 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham, was summoned for selling a compounded drug—namely, potassium iodide 2 dr. made up with infusion of quassia to 8 oz.—which was deficient in potassium iodide to the extent of 36 per cent. Reuben Widdowson, chemist and druggist, of 214 Arkwright Street, was also summoned in respect of the same offence. Mr. H. W. Day prosecuted, and Mr. A. Barlow appeared to defend on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. Mr. Day held that Mr. Widdowson was responsible for the act of his assistant, Iley, who made up the prescription in this case. The analyst's certificate showed that the sample of the mixture obtained from Iley contained 9.5 gr. of potassium iodide per fl. oz., whereas it should have contained 15 gr. Mr. Barlow argued that in law the summons was bad, but the Bench overruled the objection. Mr. Barlow then pleaded guilty on behalf of the assistant. He characterised the prosecution as a trumpety one, because, after, all what had occurred was an act of carelessness on the part of an assistant, and for that Mr. Widdowson, who was not present from first to last, was sought to be made responsible. There was no suggestion of any fraud, and the actual amount of profit that would accrue to Mr. Widdowson through the carelessness of his assistant was exactly one halfpenny. The Bench said they were convinced it was an act of carelessness on the part of Iley, who was fined 20s. The charge against Mr. Widdowson was dismissed.

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT Sheffield, on April 28, Theresa Moore was fined 10s., including costs, for selling camphorated oil which on being analysed was found to contain only 17 per cent. of camphor. For the defence, it was stated that the bottle containing the oil had not been opened since its arrival from the wholesale chemist's until the inspector was served. When the oil left the manufactory it was said to be of full strength, and it must have deteriorated by keeping.

#### VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

AT Highgate Petty Sessions on April 30, before Sir John Glover, Mr. W. Reynolds, the R.-v. G. Hennessy and other Magistrates, Joseph Reed, chemist, 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, was summoned for selling vinegar of squills which

was not of the quality demanded, and to the prejudice of the purchaser, being 38 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Mr. Kirby (Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors) appeared for the defendant. The case had been adjourned, owing to the illness of the county analyst, Mr. Ed. Bevan, who certified as follows:—

I, the undersigned, public analyst for the county of Middlesex, do hereby certify that I received on the 23rd of January from Mr. Anty a sample of vinegar of squills, E.M. 88, for analysis (which then weighed about 3 oz.), and have analysed the same, and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows: I am of opinion that it is deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 38 per cent. This opinion is based on the fact that the sample contained only 2.5 per cent. of acetic acid, whereas it should have contained at least 4.2 per cent. of acetic acid.

Mr. A. Bridge, inspector to the County Council, who prosecuted, was proceeding to open his case, when the Bench suggested that he should give the facts. He accordingly gave evidence as to the purchase.

Mr. Bevan next gave evidence in support of his certificate. In answer to Mr. Kirby he said vinegar of squills contains glucose.

At this point Sir John Glover wished to get the complete analysis of the sample, and Mr. Bevan said he had his notes with him, but the only additional fact was the figure for extractive matter.

Mr. Kirby: I am going to submit that the certificate is wrong in form.

Mr. Bevan: A full analysis is never given. I give all that in my opinion is sufficient for a prosecution. I submit that is so here. If they dispute my analysis that is another thing.

In further cross-examination the witness said sugar and albuminous matter was extracted from the squill by the acetic acid. He was of opinion there was very little esterification. Very little of the acid combined with the sugar, if it did at all, even through age.

By Mr. Reynolds: If that had taken place, he would not have detected it.

By Mr. Kirby: I very much doubt if the process took place. Even if it had, that would not have affected the extractive matter. It ought to contain 9 per cent., but only 4 per cent. was found. He did not think the calcium and other salts in the squill would combine with the free acid. He took his standard of 4.2 per cent. acid from the B.P. strength of dilute acetic acid, knocking off 0.7 per cent. to allow for other things in the preparation. He admitted there was no standard in the present B.P., although there was in the last.

Does that not suggest, queried Mr. Kirby, that the standard was not reliable, and that that was why it was left out?—

Witness: You had better call Professor Attfield, who wrote the B.P.

The cross-examination was continued without eliciting any point of importance; and Mr. Bridge having called attention to the High Court decision in *Dickens v. Randerson*,

Mr. Kirby opened his case, relying upon the certificate being contrary to Section 18 of the 1875 Act, also that the preparation was subject to change, for on keeping the free acetic acid reacts with the albuminoids and natural sugars of the squill through the agency of the micro-organisms, whereby the acid is fixed, and therefore is not detected when free acetic acid alone is sought for, as the analyst had done in this case. Besides, there was loss by filtration and also by evaporation in keeping.

Mr. J. S. Ward (Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward) said he had special knowledge of this article, and his observations enabled him to say that vinegar of squill, freshly made, and in strict accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, contains only 3.7 per cent. of acetic acid. It loses free acid at the rate of 0.1 per cent. per month, owing, in part, to esterification. Here he corroborated Mr. Kirby's statement on this point. A little acid is also lost by evaporation.

Sir John Glover: What is the medicinal value of the acid?

Mr. Ward: I do not think acetic acid at all important. It does not matter in vinegar of squills what quantity of acetic acid there is. The dose is very small.

Cross-examined: He did not know defendant, who was not a customer of his firm's. He thought the vinegar was originally made according to the B.P. He had made



examinations from time to time. After five months he found a diminution of 0.71 of acid. The vinegar was kept in an ordinary corked bottle. Chemists did not think the acetic acid affected the medicinal value of the article. He did not think there was any carbonate of lime in squill, but oxalate would be found. The solid matter in it would vary.

Mr. Bridge: Suppose there is a standard?

Mr. Ward: You cannot have a standard potato.

Sir John Glover failed to see the value of this cross-examination. It was not helping them to a conclusion.

In answer to the Bench, the witness said when freshly prepared the article would contain about 3.6 per cent. of free acid, and he thought it would be a good article, though after keeping it had less acid. Squill was the important principle.

Mr. Charles Thomas Bennett, analytical chemist to Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, said he would not expect to find 4.2 per cent. of acid in vinegar of squill at any time after manufacture. The figure would vary from 3.3 to 3.6. The article would lose by evaporation and decomposition.

Cross-examined: Even if there was only 4 per cent. of solids, he should think it was made according to the B.P. In his opinion, 9 per cent. was much too high.

Sir John Glover, at this point, said: The evidence is not such as to justify a conviction, and the summons will be dismissed.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* ALFRED McLAREN POST, 96 and 98 Leadenhall Street, E.C., Managing Director of A. M. Post (Limited), Manufacturers of Post's "C.B.Q."—The public examination of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on April 25, before Mr. Registrar Brougham. The accounts show total liabilities, 8,293*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and assets valued at sufficient to provide a surplus of 75*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that an American doctor gave him a formula for a cure for gout and rheumatism. He brought it over to England, and with a capital of 60*l.* commenced business at the above address. In November, 1897, A. M. Post (Limited) was formed to take over the business, and witness was appointed managing director, with powers to draw 10*l.* a week against his shareholding in the company. No dividend had been paid, the syndicate having carried on the business at a loss. The examination was concluded.

*Re* JOHN LEACH the elder, Crawley, Sussex, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—This debtor was examined at the sitting of the Brighton Bankruptcy Court on April 24. He stated that he had been in business as a chemist and druggist at Crawley since 1859. Part of the time he was in partnership, and in 1894, on the death of his partner, he paid to his executors the sum of about 400*l.*, but had to borrow money to do so. The business began to decline just before his partner's death, and had continued that way since. To "prop up matters" he borrowed other sums from time to time; one amount was 200*l.*, borrowed about six years ago. He had borrowed money from his son for some years. The Official Receiver (Mr. A. O. Jennings): Why did you keep the business on when you had to borrow for some years? Debtor: I was expecting to have to break up my home. My expenses would then be very much less, and I thought I should realise sufficient. Instead of that I was pressed, and got into this hole. He went on to say that he had never had any idea of taking his son into partnership. He sold his residence, known as "The Flushings," and it realised 12*l.* less than the charges on it. His wife died in July last, and he sold the furniture in August for about 300*l.*, of which 179*l.* was garnished. In September last he sold the business to his son for 1,200*l.*, the reason being that he was afraid a creditor would come in and ruin the business. The mortgage (about 1,000*l.*) on the premises was transferred to his son, who paid him 200*l.* in cash. The price was a fair one. He (debtor) had no occupation now, but assisted his son a little in his business. He expended the 200*l.* he received from his son in the payment of a debt of 110*l.*, and the expenses of his wife's illness and funeral. His son had been an assistant in the business for six years, at a salary of 2*l.* 2*s.* a week and rent free, and there was a large amount owing to him for wages. His son came into a reversion of about 900*l.* on his mother's death. The examination was then concluded.

*Re* THOMAS W. PILLEY, 5 Old Trinity House, Water Lane, E.C., and at Denmark Hill and Wood Green, Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist.—This bankrupt applied, on April 25, at the London Bankruptcy Court, to Mr. Registrar Brougham for an order of discharge. The Official Receiver reported that the failure occurred in July, 1901, the liabilities amounted to

1,018*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; the assets had realised 50*l.*, and a first and final dividend of about 4*d.* in the pound would be paid to the creditors. From 1890 to September last the bankrupt acted as secretary to Mellin's Food Company for India (Limited), but was dismissed from office in consequence of these proceedings. In May, 1900, he, with some scientific experience, began to trade as a manufacturing chemist at 5 Old Trinity House, with a capital of 500*l.* in cash and shares. He then entered into an agreement with Messrs. Voss & Co., the petitioning creditors, who undertook to supply him with all essences and extracts he might require at the lowest possible price, payable monthly. He attributed his failure to bad debts, created by his traveller, who since the bankruptcy had, with others, been prosecuted, at the instance of the Director for Public Prosecutions and convicted for, *inter alia*, unlawfully obtaining goods from the bankrupt by false pretences. It was in consequence of delay in obtaining payment of the book-debts due to him that the bankrupt was unable to meet the accounts of the petitioning creditors. The only offence reported by the Official Receiver was that the assets were not equal in value to 10*s.* in the pound on the claims by the unsecured creditors. Mr. Carr, on behalf of the petitioner, opposed the application, and submitted that the bankrupt obtained goods on credit from his clients by falsely representing his position. After hearing Mr. Whately in support of the application, the learned Registrar imposed the minimum suspension of two years, on the ground of insufficiency of assets.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**FORDER, J., and DUFF, H. A.,** under the style of Forder, Duff & Co, Abbey Lane Stratford, E., manufacturing chemists.

**MENISH, D., and MAYBURY, CHARLES,** under the style of the Nottingham Chemical Company, Nottingham.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATION.

**Meggett, Joseph Bloom,** Nottingham, director and manager of Samuel Meggett & Sons (Limited), of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, glue and chemical-manure manufacturer.

## New Companies & Company News.

**LUTO SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners, and preparers of and dealers in soap, oil, oleaginous and saponaceous substances, and all kinds of unguents and ingredients, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in toilet-requisites, manufacturers of card, wood, metal, and other boxes and cases, perfumers, printers, stationers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. H. Holmes, G. E. Rowe, T. Yates, Mrs. H. E. Holmes, H. Holmes, Mrs. A. Holmes and A. Holmes. Registered office, 15 Castle Gate, Nottingham.

**MOHAR'S (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects, To acquire the business carried on in England by Herbert Cohen: and to carry on the business of dentists, dental surgeons, manufacturers of artificial teeth, manufacturers of and dealers in dental, anatomical, and surgical appliances, &c. The first subscribers are: H. Cohen, 20 High Street, Birmingham, artificial-teeth manufacturer; A. Jacob, 51 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, jewellery manufacturer; Mrs. A. Cohen, 20 Portland Road, Edgbaston; Mrs. D. Jacob, 51 Stirling Road, Edgbaston; R. Thomson, 20 High Street, Birmingham, seedsman; S. S. Thomson, 20 High Street, Birmingham, seedsman; and F. W. White, 34 Cannon Street, Birmingham, solicitor. No initial public issue. Herbert Cohen is sole director for life. Registered office, 20 High Street, Birmingham.

**THIERRY (ADOLF) (LIMITED).**—A present issue of 30 000 *l.* cumulative preference shares in this company is now offered. On application 5*s.* per share is payable; 5*s.* is due on allotment; and the balance on call, not less than three months afterwards. The prospectus states that the average net profit for 1899 and 1900 was 5,405*l.*

**SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED), BIRMINGHAM.**—The prospectus of an issue of 40 000 *l.* preference shares, to increase the capital of this company is given in our advertisement-columns. The original share-capital of the company was 200 000*l.* (70,000 preference and 130 000 ordinary *l.* shares), and the continued growth and extension of the company's business has rendered an increase of



capital necessary. An addition of 60,000*l.* to the capital was sanctioned by the shareholders, and the present issue concerns 40,000*l.* of that amount. The shares are to be issued at 1*s.* premium, and are cumulative as to dividend (5 per cent.) and preferential as to capital.

**EDWARD COOK & CO. (LIMITED).**—The annual general meeting was held on March 29 at the East London Soapworks, Bow, E., Mr. Samuel Hall presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the profit on the last year's working was 15 183*l.*, and there was left, after paying debenture and preference interest, trustees' fees, and the balance of the preliminary expenses, 5 500*l.*, which with 3 384*l.* brought forward from 1900, made a total of 8 891*l.* undivided profit. The directors had thought it desirable to carry forward to the present year 5 056*l.*, which, was more than enough to pay the preference dividend for 1902 out of profits already earned. The remaining 3 834*l.* they had divided among the six managing directors. The report was unanimously adopted, and the payment of a 5 per cent. preference dividend approved.

**DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA (LIMITED).**—The annual meeting held on April 30, at the Cannon Street Hotel, disclosed a good year's working. The chocolate business, an adjunct of Vi-cocoa, has increased enormously during the year, and the sales are likely to increase when Boisselier's chocolates become better known. The vacancy on the board of directors, occasioned by the death of Dr. J. H. Trouncer, is not to be filled up, and a saving of 250*l.* a year will thus be effected. A shareholder inquired if Freeman's baking-powder, which belongs to the company, was making satisfactory progress, and was informed that the returns from that item were satisfactory to the directors. Some criticism as to goodwill were made, but an amendment proposed as to the manner of dealing with goodwill and reserve was withdrawn, and the report passed.

**ALLISON, JOHNSON & FOSTER (LIMITED).**—The balance-sheet of this company in liquidation has been issued by the liquidator, Mr. W. P. Burkinshaw, 2 Parliament Street, Hull, who states that, valuing the assets as a going concern, there is a margin over the liabilities of about 2 900*l.* He has endeavoured to sell the business as a going concern, but has failed, and at a meeting of the cash creditors (representing seven-eighths of the whole liabilities) it was resolved that the estate be realised. The liquidator is not sanguine that 20*s.* in the pound will be realised, but trusts the deficiency will be small. The capital and liabilities include 9,000*l.* (in 10*l.* shares, fully paid), 7,058*l.* cash creditors and interest, 3,988*l.* trade creditors. Amongst the assets are stock-in-trade, valued at 6 871*l.*; book debts, 4,120*l.*; plant, utensils, &c., at book value, 1,902*l.*; profit-and-loss account to date, 6,123*l.*; advances to shareholders (by Messrs. W. A. Allison, F. E. Johnson, and H. I. Foster), 283*l.*

## Trade Notes.

**MESSRS. H. LYON & MAYER**, 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C., ask us to state that they trade under that name and no other.

**MESSRS. KAY BROTHERS (LIMITED)** tell us they have made several small improvements in "Vampire" fly-catcher this season.

**A GIFT OF 25 000 BOTTLES** of Yorkshire Relish from Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, has just been accepted by the Lord Mayor of London for the King's Coronation dinner to the poor.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.**—Messrs. G. Houghton & Son, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., inform us that Mr. Reichert, the inventor of the Tyma developing-trough, will demonstrate its use at their premises each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 1 30 to 3 30 P.M., until further notice. Mr. Reichert will develop the exposed spoils which photographic chemists take with them. Messrs. Houghton send us a copy of the new Letts's "Photographer's Peerless Note-book." The book contains exposure-tables, information as to permits, developer formulæ, postal information, weights and measures, list of dark-rooms, and an insurance policy for 500*l.*, and sells at 1*s.*

**THERMOFUGE** is the name of a plastic application brought out by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., for use in place of poultices. It is a paste made of aluminium silicate, ammonium iodide, boric acid, thymol, eucalyptus oil, and glycerin, and is warmed before spreading on lint and using as a poultice. It is put up in opal jars with aluminium covers, and the thermofuge, from its composition, is an admirable and cleanly substitute for poultices.

**THE PRINCESS AND THE TOOTH-BRUSHES.**—When the Princess of Wales visited Bethnal Green last week, she took away with her a "Coronation" box of tooth-brushes of a sorted sizes, stiffnesses, and trims, which had been specially made for her as a specimen of the work done by the girls of Bethnal Green. The tooth-brushes were prepared in the factory of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited), at Victoria Park, E., and Messrs. Kent also sent a display showing tooth-brushes in the various stages of manufacture.

**MERCK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.**—A useful booklet has been compiled by Mr. E. Merck, Darmstadt (London office, 16 Jewry Street, E.C.), of the essential features of the most important chemicals employed in photography. Developing-agents such as pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, quinol, and iron oxalate, reducers such as cerium sulphate and ammonium persulphate, intensifiers, and toning and fixing baths are dealt with, many formulæ being given. A list of synonyms of photographic chemicals—confined, however, to the English and German equivalents—is given at the end. Copies of the booklet are supplied to photographic chemists for distribution.

**MALTOVA.**—The Maltova Food Company, 11 New Station Street, Leeds, are introducing under this name a preparation of extract of malt with concentrated fresh eggs. The combination is particularly useful for children and others to whom malt and cod-liver oil is repugnant, and we find that it is not only pleasant to taste, but is taken with extreme readiness by children. The preparation is a good one, and in a sense may be regarded as carrying out the lecithin treatment which is now so popular with continental physicians in wasting diseases. "Maltova" is neatly put up, and retails at 1*s.* 6*d.*; also in larger bottles. The prices are to be protected under P.A.T.A. conditions.

**MR. F. N. ROELLINGER**, with Mr. Arthur Colton, manufacturer of pharmaceutical machinery, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., is again on a visit to this country. He has brought with him several of the automatic pill-machines which are simply fed with mass and deliver finished and coated pills of any size desired. A number of these machines are in use in England, and they are revolutionising the modern pill-making industry. Another machine which Mr. Roellinger has brought is a power-tablet one, almost dwarf in size, but a giant in working-power, as it makes 135 tablets a minute. Any firm who wishes to see these machines may address Mr. Roellinger at the C. & D. office, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**FOR SUMMER DRINKS.**—The special catalogue of counter-fountains (to supply iced drinks on draught), aerating-plant, and American-drink requisites which Messrs. Farrow & Jackson (Limited), of 16 Great Tower Street, E.C., have just issued is an attractive well-illustrated production. Many kinds and styles of soda-fountains are shown, and the prices are within the reach of even the minor capitalist. The latest designs which Messrs. Farrow & Jackson (Limited) have produced are named the "Britannic" fountain, the "Imperial" fountain, and the "Coronation" fountain. The latter is built of a richly veined marble, of varied colourings, relieved with onyx bands, and the whole is surmounted by a silver-plated canopy of open metalwork with plated and gilt brass pillars, ornamental sides and a border of plated frosted icicles. The canopy is coronal in suggestion, which with the crowned lion and shield at each corner of the plinth completes the regal scheme.

**A COMPRESSED LAXATIVE.**—Even the popular and seductive compound liquorice powder is jibbed at by many fastidious medicine-takers. The difficulty the ordinary person experiences in mixing the powder with water or other liquid vehicle is responsible for this in some measure, and the fact that particles are often left in the mouth induces a disagreeable aftertaste. Therefore, argue Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., "Tabloid Liquorice Compound" is indicated,



and that is the reason we have a bottle containing five-and-twenty 30 gr. compressions of the laxative of childhood before us. Two to four may be swallowed, with water, for a dose. We have tried one, and find that it disintegrates readily in the mouth, so that its prompt assimilation lower down is assured. "Tabloid" liquorice compound is sent out in bottles containing 25 and 100.

## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday afternoon last, with Professor Emerson Reynolds, V.P.R.S., in the chair. The attendance was good. After declaring the ballot for election of Fellows open, the President called on Dr. Young to read a series of papers contributed by himself and Miss E. Fortey, B.Sc. The first of these dealt with

### THE PREPARATION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.

It is well known that it is impossible to prepare absolute alcohol by fractional distillation alone, and consequently recourse is usually had to such dehydrating agents as quicklime, anhydrous copper sulphate, and metallic sodium to remove the last traces of water. Dr. Young proposes to accomplish this dehydration by the application of a principle elucidated during the last few years by physico-chemical researches on the boiling-points of mixed liquids. When a mixture of liquids, thoroughly miscible with each other, is distilled, it usually happens that at some point in the process a distillate of constant composition and boiling-point is obtained, which it is impossible to separate into its constituents by further distillation alone. For example, alcohol containing 5 per cent. of water, and hydrochloric acid of sp. gr. 1.16 are such constant-boiling binary mixtures. Now, if there be added to such a mixture a third substance miscible with both constituents, there can be obtained a ternary mixture and three binary mixtures, and under certain conditions, depending on the nature of the substances, it may be possible to cause the added liquid to pair off with one of the others to form a low-boiling binary mixture removable by distillation. Dr. Young finds that this is the case when 95 per-cent. alcohol is mixed with its own volume of benzene. On distilling this solution, a mixture of benzene, alcohol, and water, boiling at 64.85° C. is obtained, then the alcohol-benzene distillate, boiling at 68.25° C., and so on until finally pure absolute alcohol, boiling at 78.3° C., is left in the still. It should be added that the method is only possible when an efficient still-head is employed. Following up several points raised in the course of this investigation, Dr. Young and Miss Fortey have carried out a series of experiments on the properties of mixtures of water with

### THE LOWER ALCOHOLS.

Methyl alcohol, they find, does not form a binary mixture with water, and so can be prepared in an absolute condition by simple distillation with an efficient still-head. With propyl, isopropyl, and tertiary butyl alcohol the benzene treatment answers best. Absolutely pure alcohols are not obtainable in this way, thus the sp. gr. of ethyl alcohol after the benzene treatment was 0.00009 too high, owing to the presence of a trace of benzene. This amount could not be detected by chemical methods, but was observed at once by an expert perfumer, to whom it was submitted. Even this trace, however, can be removed by redistillation with hexane, and after this treatment even the perfumer's nose apparently is satisfied by the purity of the alcohol. The authors also exhibited two specimens of their recently described still-head, which are made by Messrs. Griffin, and which they have examined and found to be efficient.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Thorpe drew attention to a curious belief which runs through Excise literature that mixtures of alcohol and water only very slowly assume their proper volume, apart from the alteration due to change of temperature. This belief, he finds, originated in a phrase used by Gilbert, who investigated years ago, for the Inland Revenue Department, the properties of mixtures of alcohol and water, and who set aside his mixtures "for many months to secure proper interpenetration of their parts."

Dr. Divers called attention to the fact, alluded to by Dr. Young, that many anhydrous copper salts are soluble in

methyl alcohol although not at all in ethyl alcohol—as, for instance, anhydrous copper sulphate and acetate.

The next paper, by Dr. Orton, on "Nitramine Benzenes," was followed by one in which Dr. A. Scott dealt with

### THE ATOMIC WEIGHT OF TELLURIUM.

Dr. Scott has recently observed that when tellurium is heated with methyl iodide, a trimethyl derivative is obtained which crystallises well, gives well-defined salts with iodine and bromine, and is a satisfactory material for accurate determinations. He has, therefore, determined the iodine and bromine in the two salts of this trimethyl tellurium, and so established a ratio between the atomic weights of the elements, bromine, iodine, and tellurium, from which he has calculated the atomic weight of the last-named substance. The value lies between 127.66 and 127.83, while that now in general use is 127.6. In answer to an inquiry from Professor Dunstan as to whether he had found any evidence of the existence of a second element in the tellurium employed by him, the author announced that he is now engaged in fractionating a large quantity of the methyl compound with the object of establishing the homogeneity or otherwise of the elements.

The following pharmacists were among the Fellows elected: Professor Ashe, of Dublin; Mr. Mathieson, J.P., of Innerleithen, Peebles; Dr. W. H. Martindale; and Mr. J. W. Peck.

## Business Changes.

ON APRIL 23 a new branch of Lindsay's Drug-stores was opened at 65 Chrisp Street, Poplar, E.

MR. A. DAVEY will shortly open a drug-store at Royal Parade, London Road, West Croydon.

MR. R. LLOYD GRIFFITHS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. J. Goodman at 27 London Road, West Croydon.

BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN) (LIMITED) are about to open new branches in Broadway, Walham Green, and in Edgware Road, W.

THE business formerly carried on by Mr. Frank Whittaker, chemist and druggist, at 235 Oxford Street, Manchester, has been taken over by Messrs. Boots (Limited).

IT is the retirement of Mr. James Spilsbury, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, which has made the change in Messrs. Blackwell, Hayes & Co.'s partnership.

MESSRS. WIDENMANN, BROICHER & Co., 33 Lime Street, E.C., agents for Messrs. Zimmer & Co., of Frankfort, have granted a procuration-signature of the firm to Mr. W. Bredt.

MR. LEONARD SALTER representative of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), of Lombard Street, E.C., has removed from 34 Azalea Terrace South, Sunderland, to 6 The Avenue, Sunderland.

MR. EDWARD FILMER, for some years manager to Mr. F. J. Oliver, of Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone, has purchased Mr. E. Vinson's business at High Street and Middle Row, Maidstone, where he intends to carry out considerable alterations and improvements.

SALE OF DAZZLER PUTZ POLISH.—At the Hull Police Court on Wednesday, John Weldon, a grocer, was, under the Petroleum Act, fined 1*l.* and costs, and 1*l.* for analyst's fee and 1*l.* solicitor's fee, for selling petroleum spirit without a proper label attached to the vessel containing it. The "spirit" was in the form of Dazzler Putz metal-polish.

THE "WILLIAM MARTINDALE MEMORIAL" FUND—As we are closing for press we receive an additional list of subscriptions to this fund in which further sums amounting to nearly 150*l.* are specified. We hope to give the names next week. Other subscriptions should be sent to Mr. G. S. Taylor, the Hon. Secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The subscriptions so far ensure the provision of the bust, and take the fund a good way on for a Martindale medal or something of the kind.



## Correspondence.

### Division of the Minor Examination.

SIR,—In an article on pharmaceutical education from a student's point of view, which appears in your issue for April 26, I am credited with the opinion that division of the Minor examination is not wanted by students! In your own report of the proceedings at the last Council-meeting I was reported as having made a like statement, which is possibly the foundation upon which your contributor based his premises. It happens, however, that my real opinion is that a division of the Minor examination is an actual necessity—not only for the relief of pharmaceutical students, but also for the advancement of general knowledge in the ordinary everyday requirements and necessities of social and business-life, as well as pharmacy and its allied sciences. Judging from your report, however, as also from a remark made by my colleague Mr. R. A. Robinson whilst I was speaking, it is evident that I did not make myself quite clear upon this point; for although I said that there appeared to be no disposition on the part of really well-trained students to find fault with the examination as at present conducted, I certainly did not intend to imply that they would not like or do not wish the Minor examination to be divided. On the contrary, I have for many years held fast to the conviction that a division of the Minor examination, based upon a defined course of study during pupilage, would be the greatest possible boon to the pharmaceutical student; and as I have given expression to that opinion on many occasions, and still hold firmly to the same belief, I would not like there to be any misapprehension upon this important subject. I may be excused, perhaps, for pointing out that in an address delivered at Sheffield in October, 1900 (published in the *Ph. J.* and *C. & D.*, October 20, 1900), I dealt as thoroughly as I was able to do with the division of the Minor examination. I do not think your contributor can be cognisant of this, and if he will kindly extend to me the favour of reading it, I need hardly say more than that the views there expressed remain unaltered.

Kilburn, N.W.

CHARLES B. ALLEN.

### The Council Contest.

SIR,—The ten gentlemen who are seeking our votes at the coming election seem very shy at putting their views before us. I should strongly advise members to abstain from voting for those who will not give a straightforward answer to the following question:—

Will they, if elected, undertake to move a motion in the Council, that the Council take immediate proceedings against all persons or companies who are using the title chemist without legally complying with the regulations of the Act of 1868?

Grimsby, April 26.

HERBERT W. COLLEY, M.P.S.

Mr. A. Sydney Camplin (Cambridge), one of the nominees for a seat on the Council, in the course of a letter addressed to us says:—

While I do not claim to be a standard-bearer in the battle of qualified men against unqualified trading companies, I do claim to have been an earnest worker in the ranks of my fellow-chemists for many years past, having had a long personal experience of their needs, and of the various branches of the business, not confined to the limits of my own locality; also having been actively engaged in administrative public work of a varied character for upwards of a quarter of a century.

It is most essential that the Act of 1868 should be enforced, and that personal qualification such as is demanded by that Act should ensure personal protection in return, and the liability and responsibility of limited companies, owned by a number of unqualified shareholders, should be the same as those of an unqualified person. Poisons, potent drugs, and medicines should only be obtainable from, or dispensed by, qualified men, who have a direct ownership in the establishment. Protection of title and identity of ownership should be demanded.

I would strongly support the proposal to divide the Minor examination, as a measure of justice and in the interest of employer, *employé*, and the public, independently of an amended Pharmacy Act, the production of which seems at present remote.

Any proposal to extend the usefulness of the Society, in its broadest sense, to the body of chemists throughout the Kingdom should have my warmest support, and if this is secured the time

will not be far distant when its membership will be largely augmented by the inclusion of the remainder at present not within its circle. In such an event its Council would speak in no uncertain tone in any demand for legislative reform.

We have, on the morning of publication, received another letter from Mr. C. T. Weary, and regret that space and time only enable us to print the subjoined quotation:—

What is of more interest [than statistics of attendance and speechifying] to the great majority of provincial chemists is that a candidate shall be in ordinary retail business, that he shall be thoroughly approachable and in close touch with his pharmaceutical *confrères* and all their present day difficulties and keen competition. Such a man we have in Mr. Park, and the fact that he has on past occasions received the undivided support of his brother chemists here, to whom he is so well known, and which will not be withheld on this occasion, will do him more good than either the manner or the matter of the *C. & D.* remarks will injure him.

### Diascordium.

SIR,—Diascordium, under the names *dias cordial* and *Dyer's cordial*, is still occasionally asked for in country places, and I have a formula for it in an old MS. recipe-book which closely resembles that for Godfrey's cordial. It is not a week since I was last asked for it as an ingredient in a cough-mixture. To say, as "Xrayser" does, that it was originally a preparation of scordium, is like calling *paregoric* a preparation of camphor. The fact is that from its first invention by *Frascatorius* *diascordium* always had opium for one of its chief ingredients, and its synonym in the old *Paris Codex* was *Electuarium opiatum astringens*. The *Paris* formula has seventeen ingredients, that of *Frascatorius* nineteen, that of the old *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* twenty-one. The proportion of opium in the original formula was gr. j. in ʒv. gr. xij. Its narcotic strength was increased in some of our later Dispensatories by the substitution as a vehicle of syrup of poppies for honey.

I am, &c.,

Epworth, April 25.

C. C. BELL.

### Another Cause for Chloroform Fatalities.

SIR,—I notice that in one of the medical journals a surgeon states that whenever solutions of oxalic acid and permanganate of potassium are used for disinfecting purposes in the operating-theatre, he has noticed that the patient under chloroform is seized with a suffocative cough and symptoms of bronchial irritation, even apparently remote from the direct effects of the nascent oxygen. He was at a loss to account for this, but your readers are doubtless aware that in the presence of nascent oxygen chloroform may suffer decomposition, and the results described by the surgeon are evidently those of chlorine poisoning.

Yours truly,

Dublin, April 21.

J. C. MCWALTER.

### Shellac—Beware of "Calcutta Tares."

SIR,—We recently had a small transaction in orange shellac, and, as is our custom, turned out the cases on receipt to ascertain the tares, whereupon we found three cases (empty) weighed respectively 4 lbs., 5 lbs., and 6 lbs. more than stated on our invoice. The total gross weightings of these three cases showed 4 lbs. more than invoice; thus we were charged for 11 lbs. weight of shellac more than we received. The cases were in good condition when received by us, and therefore we could not claim on the railway company, but requested sellers to hand us credit-note for the short weight, only to get the reply, "All shellacs are sold Calcutta weights and tares, and we can make no allowance." As we paid 120s. 6d. per cwt. for the shellac, it will be seen on three cases (4 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs. net) there was a loss of 11s. 10d., or practically 2s. 8d. per cwt. added to cost-price.

We think it our duty to warn buyers and recommend stipulations in all cases for actual English weights. We may say in the case in point we were quoted "per cwt." without any stipulation, and ordered accordingly. If buyers will pay attention and assist in checking such exactions, it will be a material benefit to the trade, and you will assist by publishing this little experience of ours.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Street, Sheffield,  
April 24.

W. PICKARD & CO.



### "The First Lady Chemist in England."

In last week's issue (page 670) we commented on a paragraph which had appeared in many local newspapers, alluding to the success of Miss Hornblow, "an assistant to Mr. G. C. Rowe, chemist, Braintree," in gaining the Minor certificate, and naming her "the first lady chemist in England." We have since had a call from Miss Hornblow, who is much distressed at the inaccuracy of the statement made, and who cannot in the least account for its inception. Miss Hornblow lays no claim to being "the first lady chemist," having, as she says, amongst her own friends many Majors and Minors of her own sex of several years' standing. Moreover, she is not an assistant to Mr. Rowe, of Braintree, although it was with him she served her apprenticeship.

### Legal Queries.

208/54. *Peter*.—The Board of Inland Revenue do not interfere with the dispensing of wines forming part of a prescription of a general medical practitioner. Indeed, you will see by reference to *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, page 284, that a part of a section of an Act of George II. specially exempts "spirituous liquors . . . made up for sick, lame, or diseased persons only," and this would strictly apply to a prescription directing the addition of tincture of nuxvomica 2 dr. to a bottle of vibrona, the prescription being dispensed for a sick person by a chemist who has not a wine-licence.

204/24. *Spiro*.—In the registration of a label or wrapper at Stationers' Hall there is no possibility of refusal, and registration is always strong evidence of priority in the case of common-law infringements of one's rights. Registration of the name of a proprietary article as a trade-mark may be attended with some difficulty, which, in the case of a provincial applicant, can only be got over by instructing a trade-marks agent to secure the registration. Registration at Stationers' Hall costs 5s., and as a trade-mark at least 25s., but a trade-marks agent will give you an inclusive fee for the official expenses and his own work. This would amount to three guineas or more. A trade-mark is certainly preferable.

209/6. *Chemicus*.—(1) The assistant whom you had engaged practically admitted his liability, and you could establish a claim for damages against him; but it is questionable whether it is worth your while to notice the matter further. (2) In the present state of the law limited companies are "chemists" if they choose to call themselves so. We know of one case in which a large company recently complained through a solicitor about a chemist and druggist for advertising a list of chemists in the town which did not include the name of the company; but as no further action was taken in the matter we presume it has been considered to be not worth while proceeding.

190/3. *J. H.*—(1) The title "Corn-solvent" does not by itself render a preparation liable to stamp-duty. The phrase "Remove the dead skin" is on the border-line of liability, and we would recommend you to submit the label to Somerset House for opinion. (2) An "ester" is a compound of an alcoholic radical with an acid radical; for example, acetic ether is an ester.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

195/5. *J. W. W.*—*Boot-sole Finish*.—We have reported on this substance a good many times, but as we do not seem to have given the formula within the last three years we repeat it:—

Pipeclay	...	...	...	3iiss.
Iron peroxide	...	...	...	5ss.
Boric acid	...	...	...	5j.
Oil of citronella	...	...	...	m.v.
Gelatin	...	...	...	3iiss.
Water to	...	...	...	3x.

Dissolve the gelatin in the water, and gradually add to the other ingredients, previously well triturated together.

189/64 *Loki*.—The statement does not occur in the forthcoming revised edition of "Urine Analysis."

154/74. *Malteser*.—Please repeat the query referred to in your postcard.

196/35. *Pro Bono Publico*.—You have found a mare's nest. *Tinctura iodi decolorata* means decolorised tincture of iodine, not tincture of colourless iodine, as you seem to think. Why worry yourself about the thing? You cannot have chemically free iodine which is colourless; but if it is any consolation to you we may call your attention to the fact that some, at least, of the iodine in *tr. iodi decolor.* is in the ionic state.

200/5 *W. T. O.*—Such advertisements as that which you send us are quite common. It is a fact that preparation for the Apothecaries' Society's Assistants' certificate takes six months, although candidates now have to produce evidence of training for a longer period.

206/49. *Phonograph*.—The mixture is, we presume, for indigestion, as it contains bismuth. subcarb., sodii bicarb., and spt. ammon. arom.

186/70. *S. & Co*—*Linen-polishing Block*.—This is made by making hot French chalk into a paste with melted paraffin wax, and cutting into blocks.

202/41. *Unguentum*.—The special Sulphur Ointment is prepared by mixing sulphur hypochloride 3j. with vaselin. alb. 3j. The odour of such an ointment is much more pronounced than ordinary sulphur ointment.

181/64. *Constant*.—The Pills for Syphilitic Complaint are *pil hydrargyri gr. j. c. ext gentian. gr. ss.* This combination taken for some time acts as a tonic alterative.

8/4. *E. W. H.*—*Garget* is inflammation of the udder of cows, and the treatment consists of saline aperients internally and cooling ointments or lotions locally. The preparation you send, which your farmer-customer uses, is applied in cases where a quarter drops out or mortifies, and has been made by Clater's formula:—

Ol. lini	...	...	...	...	Oj.
Acid. sulphuric.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Ol. terebinth.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Ol. origani	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Tr. myrrh.	...	...	...	...	3ij.

Add the acid, a little at a time, and with constant stirring, to about half the linseed oil. When cold add the other ingredients and the rest of the linseed oil.

"Veterinary Counter-practice" gives farther particulars of the treatment of garget.

208/5. *Cannabis*.—The Sauce you send owes its pungency to the fact that the vinegar with which it is compounded has been fortified with acetic acid. A formula such as the following will make a similar product:—

Garlic	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Pimento	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Black pepper	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Capsicums	...	...	...	...	½ oz.

Rinse and boil with ½ gal. of best vinegar, when cold strain and add—

Salt	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Acetic acid	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Mushroom ketchup	...	...	...	...	1 pint
Browning	...	...	...	...	a sufficiency
Malt vinegar to make	...	...	...	...	1 gal.

8/4. *Turkey*.—The Cattle-food is certainly medicated with carbolic acid, but as you give no particulars of its use we have not pursued our investigations further.

203/31. *H. H. H.*—The Boiler-fluid consists of caustic alkali and tannin. The full formula was given in the *C. & D.*, February 10, 1900, page 267.

206/50. *Suffolk*.—The red particles in the Horse-*tonic Powder* are portions of the pericarp of capsicums. The proportion of capsicum present is small—not more, we judge, than ½ to 1 per cent.

188/29. *Nemo*.—The Hop-wash is, as you surmise, composed of gas-liquor and soft soap; it is not arsenical.



192/9. *Pulsatilla*.—Eczema-ointment.—This contains cocaine, which accounts for the doctor charging what seemed a high price. A similar product is made of—

Cocaine	...	...	...	gr. vj.
Vaseline	...	...	...	5ss.
Lanoline	...	...	...	5ss.
Zinc oleate	...	...	...	5j.

Mix well.

185/10. *H. & L.*—Worm powder for puppy of six months. We make this out to be—

Santonin	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Black antimony	...	...	...	gr. v.
Powdered cassia	...	...	...	gr. xv.

195/15. *A. M.*—(1) Washing-liquid.—Your sample consists of equal parts of strong liquid ammonia and oil of turpentine. (2) Brass-polish.—This has the following composition:—

Benzine	...	...	...	1 oz.
Oleic acid	...	...	...	1 oz.
Solution of ammonia	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water to make	...	...	...	1 pint

The bottle to be well shaken before use.

178/48. *R. & Co.*—Stable-liniment.—The specimen you send is prepared as follows:—

Oil of thyme	...	...	...	} equal parts
Oil of spike	...	...	...	
Oil of turpentine	...	...	...	
Linseed oil	...	...	...	

204/64. *D. N.*—There used to be a collection of hints to amateur photographers in Fallowfield's *Annual*, or you could compile some useful information from the almanac published by the *British Journal of Photography*.

207/49. *Tes.*—The Educational number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (September 7, 1901) contains a concise account of the methods of entering the medical profession.

207/72. *W. C. M.*—Enamel Skin paint.—We do not know to what your customer is referring. Would flexible collodion, containing calamine in suspension, be what is required?

204/44. *Hematite*—Powders for Lotion for horses swollen legs.—Alum (6 oz.), lead acetate (4 oz.), zinc sulphate (4 oz.). The powders are coloured, and sold separately, to be added to 1 gal. of water.

201/53. *Opium*.—Oxalic acid is best for removing ink-stains from cloth, but it may affect the colour of the material. You could experiment on an out-of-sight part of the garment.

### Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

- 207/71. Manufacturers or agents for Quilline foam.  
 207/10. What is "Smokeline," or where obtainable?  
 214/12. Who supplies André's Doré, a liquid gold paint?  
 210/47. Who makes Delcroix millefleur and violet powder?  
 213/58. Makers of Cranswick's flexible-back clothes? brushes.  
 208/4. Names of American makers of cheap indiarubber (or imitation) corks.  
 211/26. Makers of coffee-leaf cigarettes, or where can they be obtained?  
 213/65. Makers of or London agents for Tilley's curd-soap and Henley's beef, celery, and iron wine.

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY.—A sum of 40,000*l.* is available for the building of the front section of an ultimate quadrangle for this University. Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., of Queen's Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., is to act as assessor in a competition for designs for the work. A premium of 400*l.* will be paid to the author of the design placed first, 200*l.* to the second, and 100*l.* to the third.

## Coming Events.

Monday, May 5.

*Society of Chemical Industry* (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. S. Braine and Professor V. B. Lewes on "The Mixed Carbides of Manganese and Calcium," and Mr. Oscar Guttman on "Dangerous Chemical Substances."

*Wolverhampton Chemists' Association*. Juniors' night. "Hints on the Study of Botany," by Mr. Phillips.

Tuesday, May 6.

*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*, Great Western Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 7 P.M. Annual meeting, followed at 7.30 by the annual dinner.

Wednesday, May 7.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

*Hastings and St. Leonards Pharmaceutical Association*, Castle Hotel, Hastings. First annual meeting and dinner.

*Three Towns Junior Chemists' Association*, Farley's Hotel, Plymouth, at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert; tickets, 1*s.* each, may be had from Mr. Edgar Lovatt, 17 Trafalgar Place, Stoke.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association*, Hôtel Métropole, at 8.30 P.M. Special meeting.

Thursday, May 8.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Friday, May 9.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor J. Norman Collie on "Exploration and Climbing in the Canadian Rocky Mountains."

## South African News.

MOVING NORTH.—Mr. E. P. Butler, who prior to the outbreak of war was with Mr. C. W. Hyland, of Johannesburg, and recently with Mr. Alex. Cleghorn, Cape Town, has returned to the Rand, where he proposes opening on his own account.—Mr. Harry Richards, chemist and druggist, late of Warminster, Eng., has left for the Transvaal. He joins the staff of Mr. George Rankin, of Klerksdorp.

A MYSTERIOUS CATTLE-DISEASE.—A Renter's telegram from Bulawayo says that a cattle-disease which has been raging in Rhodesia has reached Gwelo, and it is feared that it will dislocate all transport. The veterinary surgeons do not understand the disease. The Bulawayo Chamber of Mines has telegraphed to the Government that the new cattle-disease threatens to paralyse the mining-industry, as it is impossible to get supplies to the mines. Transport-riders who had loaded for Selukwe have turned back. The disease seems exceedingly virulent.

MOURING THE COLOSSUS.—All business houses in Cape Town and vicinity were closed at 1 o'clock on April 3, the day of the state funeral of the late Mr. Rhodes. The pageant was one the like of which has never before been witnessed in South Africa. The streets paraded by the *cortège* were draped in black, and deep mourning was conspicuous on every hand. Among the drug-stores and pharmacies both those of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. and of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. were heavily draped, while a huge Union Jack flew at half-mast over the premises of the latter firm. Messrs. Lennon's block of buildings was draped in black and heliotrope, relieved with white. On the morning of the funeral, while the body was lying in state in the Parliament buildings, several peninsula chemists passed through to pay their last respects to the deceased statesman. The Pharmaceutical Society was officially represented at the funeral by the President, Mr. Geo. Darroll. Some smart photographic work took place on the afternoon of the funeral. The *C. & D.* man observed a bromide enlargement in the window of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., Adderley Street, before 6 o'clock in the evening. The picture was that of the *cortège* wending its way down Cape Town's principal thoroughfare.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : May 1.

NO improvement is noticeable in business, although the fact that an auction of first-hand drugs has been held this week has given slightly more stimulus to that department of produce. Citric and tartaric acids are receiving more attention as the best season of the year approaches, and present prices are very low. Quinine has again been neglected, and values are nominal. Buchu-leaves are firmly held, and the low prices asked for jalap have led to fair sales. Spanish ergot has been sold at unchanged rates, and good sound is still scarce. Wayne County peppermint oil is slightly easier, but HGH is unchanged. It is reported that low prices cannot be expected for American roots, &c., during the coming season, as labour for collecting same is scarce in the United States. Higher prices are asked for saffron from Spain. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Cape	Oil, rape	Acid, citric	Areca
Aloes, palm	Saffron	Cardamoms	Dill seed
Sarsaparilla		Coca leaves	Quinine
(native Jam.)		Ipecac. (Rio)	Thyme-seed
Wax, bees'		Oil, cod liver	Wax, bees'
Madagascar		Oil, pepper-mint (Wayne Co.)	(Jam.)
		Soda, nitrate	

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 24 to 29, inclusive:—Acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 14; acid (tartaric (@ Bordeaux) 3, (@ Antwerp) 4, (@ Rotterdam) 24; aniseed (Russ.), 141; antimony (@ Kobe) 50, (@ China) 840; areca (@ Marseilles), 40; arrowroot (@ St. V.) 791, (@ Montserrat) 104; argol, 1,187; asafetida (@ Baltimore), 9; benzoin (@ Singapore), 50; bleaching-powder (@ Treport), 57; borate of lime (@ Antofagasta), 2,100; cardamoms (@ Marseilles) 80, (@ Ceylon) 29; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 75, (E.I.) 100; chaulmoogra oil, 10; chloral hyd., 5; cinchona (@ Ceylon) 351, (E.I.) 65; coca leaves (@ Ceylon) 14, (@ Antofagasta) 10; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 75, (@ Hamburg) 15; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 216, (@ Barcelona) 193, (@ Rotterdam) 5; dragon's-blood, 9; drugs (@ Yokohama), 31; essential oils (@ Hong Kong) 30, (@ Melbourne) 8 cs.; galangal, 67; gentian, 20; ginger (@ Yokohama) 1,580, (@ Kobe) 500, and 1,373 *in tr.*, (@ Jamaica) 1,264; gum arabic (@ Alexandria) 52, (@ Hamburg) 33 cs.; gum sandarac, 178; gum, unenumerated (@ Singapore), 230 cs.; honey (Jam.) 134, (Calif.) 100; ipecacuanha (@ Cartagena), 21; lime-juice (W.I.), 35; lime oil (W.I.), 52; oilbanum (@ Bombay), 535 cs.; opium (@ Colombo), 7; pepper-mint oil, 40 cs., (@ Japan) 50 *in tr.*; poppy-heads, 11; pot. chlor. (@ Treport), 84; pot. prussiate (@ Rotterdam), 20; quillaia, 35; sandalwood (@ Amsterdam) 350 bgs., (@ Bombay) 68; sarsaparilla (@ Panama), 5; senna (@ Suez), 16, (Tiny.) 37; shellac, 1,058; soy (Chin.), 100; sticklac, 157; tamarinds (@ Demersara) 101, (@ A. tigua) 59; turmeric, 287; vanilla (@ Antwerp) 119 bds., (@ Mauritius) 24 cs., (@ Bordeaux) 17 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Marseilles) 170, (Chil.) 11, (Morocco) 10; wax, Caranaba (@ Pernambuco) 171, (@ Ceara) 42; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf) 20, (@ Hamburg) 85; wax (Japanese (@ Kobe), 50; wine-lees (@ Alicante) 1,633, (@ Barcelona) 287; wood oil, 72 *in tr.*

## Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 30.

**CASTOR OIL.**—The quay parcels of good seconds Calcutta have been cleared off, and 2½d. per lb. is the firm spot price in store. First pressure French is held at the same price.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Sales of good bright are reported at 65s. per cwt., which is now the lowest for any other parcels offering.

**QUILLAIA-BARK.**—Sales of ton lots are reported at 13l. per ton, with every indication of yet higher prices.

**HONEY** continues to flag in interest, and some holders are beginning to show a greater desire to meet the views of buyers. A sale of Pile I. Chilian is reported at 24s. 6d. per cwt. The stocks of prime Californian, liquid and set, however, are only in limited compass.

**AFRICAN GINGER.**—Parcels afloat constitute all that is offering at the moment; 36l. per ton is still asked.

**CANARY-SEED** continues quiet, at 35s. to 35s. 6d. per quarter.

**ACACIA SORTS.**—More business has been doing during the week, and sales are reported at 30s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality.

**BEESWAX.**—The new arrivals of Chilian and Peruvian are to be offered at auction. In the meantime the recent advance is fully maintained by holders of the small stocks on the spot; 7l. 5s. to 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. covers the range of values.

**TURPENTINE** has advanced materially during the week, and now 33s. 9d. per cwt. is the quotation on the spot.

**LARD, PALM OIL, TALLOW, OLIVE OIL, LINSEED OIL, COTTON-SEED OIL** are very firmly held indeed, and show an advance on recent quotations. It is expected that all these staples will advance in the near future.

## German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 29.

Our drug-market is still quiet, and shows only little business.

**ALOES (CAPE)** is very firm, 90m. per 100 kilos. being asked.

**AGAR AGAR** has stiffened a little owing to higher quotations from Japan, spot values range from 295m. to 300m. per 100 kilos.

**ANTIMONY.**—Chinese is firmer on the spot at 25m., and forward 24m. per 100 kilos.

**BALSAM COPAIBA** is firm, at 400m. per 100 kilos.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** is unchanged at 435m. per 100 kilos., and 420m. in second hands.

**KOLA-NUTS** show a better demand, and we have had no arrivals lately. Holders ask 45m. to 55m. per 100 kilos.

**CORIANDER SEED** is firm, at 20m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT OF RYE** continues firm, Russian on the spot is quoted 340m., and Spanish 345m. per 100 kilos.

**FENUGREEK-SEED** is firmer, at 16m. per 100 kilos.

**LYCOPodium** is firm but inactive, at 455m. to 460m. per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is also firm; spot delivery is quoted 29½m. to 30m. per 100 kilos.

**MYRRH** is scarce at 145m. per 100 kilos. for sorts.

**IPECACUANHA** is quiet, with Cartagena quoted 9½m. to 9m. per kilo.

**JAPANESE WAX** is very firm, at 69½m. to 70m. per 100 kilos.

**QUININE** is unchanged, at 45m. per kilo.

**SANTONIN** is very firm and not obtainable below the makers' prices.

**SPERMACETI** is quoted 217½m. to 220m. per 100 kilos.

**STAR-ANISE OIL** is unchanged, at 10½m. to 10m. per kilo.

**COD-LIVER OIL** is firm, new non-congealing oil is held at 110m. per barrel.

## Japanese Drug-market.

Yokohama, March 21.

Since my last report, export business has been fairly brisk, while the import business has been at a standstill, owing to the great excitement throughout the country against the proposed Drug Law Amendment Bill (see page 698).

In export articles the demand for dry ginger has been very good, and large quantities have been shipped to Europe and U.S.A., India buying none. Since the middle of last month not less than 10,000 piculs has been exported, the bulk of which went to England and the Continent. In consequence, quotations advanced after almost every transaction; at present 16 yen per picul is wanted, but without buyers. Holders are very strong, and not anxious to sell, in anticipation of still higher prices. If the demand continues and exports made, even at present quotations, the stock will soon be exhausted. Menthol crystals are firmer, and higher prices are asked. Present quotations are 8.20 yen to 8.30 yen per catty, according to holders. Home consumption is going on very slowly, and export demand has not been so brisk in face of the higher quotations; still, the stock seems to be gradually decreasing. Oil of peppermint is firm at 2.60 yen per catty; stock is estimated at only 700 catties. Birdlime can be had at 38 sen per lb., at which some business is re-



ported. Refined camphor is unchanged. Iodides are higher owing to brisk demand; iodide of potassium is 3.50 yen, iodoform is 5.65 yen per lb., and resublimed iodine 5 yen per lb. Copper sulphate is quoted 14 yen to 14.25 yen per case of 60 kilos., and demand is slow. Caustic soda 60 to 62 per cent. of Japanese make can be had at 7 yen per picul.

In import articles carboic acid is firmer, at 43 sen per lb. in bottles, and in drums 36 sen is asked. Tartaric acid is selling well, at 56 sen per lb. in kegs. Citric acid in crystals is slow of sale, at 65 sen per lb. Bismuth subnitrate is firm, at 26 yen to 26.5 yen per lb., without any cheap sellers; demand may increase, as consuming season is approaching. Cocaine is steady, at 10.30 yen per oz., owing to light stock. Cape aloes is steady, at 30 yen per picul. Balsam copaiba is firm, at 1.02 yen per lb., while balsam Peru is weak at 2.75 yen per lb., although it costs about 3 yen per lb. to import. Condurango is going slowly into consumption, at prices ranging from 23 yen to 25 yen per lb. in bags; stock is estimated about 100 bags. Ergot is in light supply, although price is unchanged, at 97 sen to 1 yen per lb. There are now no cheap sellers of Kioipacuanha, and 7.15 yen per lb. is wanted. Morphine is lower, at 41 yen to 42 yen per lb. for hydrochloride. Quinine is lifeless, but steady at 56 sen to 57 sen per oz. for sulphate and 85 sen to 86 sen per oz. for hydrochloride. Sulphonal is lower, at 2.80 per lb.; while santonin is exceedingly high, at 9.30 yen per lb., but demand is very slack. Saffron is rather weak, at 17.50 yen to 18 yen per catty. Sugar of milk is steadier, and holders now ask 24 yen per cwt. Senega is higher, at 1.40 yen per lb., owing to light stock.

### Cablegrams.

BERGEN, April 30, 7 10 P.M.:—Fair prospects in regard to the fishing are reported from Finmarken, and the market for best non-congealing medicinal oil remains easy, with sellers at 102s per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The total catch of cod to date amounts to 36 400 000, against 31 300 000 at the same time last year. This will yield 17,180 barrels, against 38,520 barrels in 1901.

HAMBURG, May 1:—Large arrivals of elemi have taken place on this market. Kola-nuts are firmer. Ergot of rye and santonin are both firm.

NEW YORK, May 1:—A quiet tone prevails. Opium is dull of sale at \$2.85 per lb. Quinine quiet at 28c. per oz. Buchu-leaves are firmer at 18c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is easy at \$29 per barrel. Cinchonidine is easier at 24c. per oz. Mandrake (podophyllum) root is strong at 4½c. per lb. Bleached beeswax is higher, 31c. per lb. being wanted.

ACID, CITRIC, is steady, and in more demand at 1s. 0½d. per lb. for English crystals.

ACID, TARTARIC, is in good demand at from 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb. for foreign crystals or powder. English is 11¼d. to 11½d.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are a few current c.i.f. quotations: Mandrake-root, 24s. per cwt.; blood-root, 3½d. per lb.; serpentaria, 1s. 7d.; gelsemium, 21s.; wahoo of root, 9d.; witch hazel, 2d. to 2½d.; lobelia, 8d. per lb.; golden seal, 2s. 2d. per lb., spot.

ARROWROOT very quiet. At auction Bermuda was bought in at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., and all the St. Vincents at 2½d. to 3½d. for good to fine.

BALSAM, CANADA, is quoted 2s. 2d., c.i.f., in casks, and 2s. 4d. in cases.

BUCHU.—Very firm. A small arrival has been sold at 8d. per lb. for round green and yellowish mixed leaf.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is in good demand, tablets being especially in request. In crude Formosan camphor, 135s. per cwt., c.i.f., has been paid for a fair quantity. Japanese crude is quoted 135s. to 137s. 6d., c.i.f., for June-August shipment, and spot is quoted 145s.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For three-year-old bark 26s. per cwt., spot, is asked.

CHAMOMILES remain cheap, especially the lower qualities, which are offered at from 45s. per cwt., c.i.f., for good brown, and from about 48s. to 58s. for fair whitish with a few brown. Good white are held for extreme figures, 70s. to 80s. per cwt. being quoted.

CINCHONA.—The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on May 15 will consist of 5,488 bales and 424 cases, weighing 506,365 kilos. The above amount contains 24,047 kilos

quinine sulphate, or an average percentage of 5.35 per cent. for the manufacturing bark, against 5.39 per cent. in the April auction and 5.45 per cent. for the ten auctions held in 1901. The shipments of the bark from Java during April were 990 000 Amst. lbs., against 791,000 and 524 000 in April of 1901 and 1900. From January to April the shipments have been 3,100,000 Amst. lbs., against 3 382,000 and 2 418,000 for the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1900. In the drug auctions 24 serons grey Huanoco quill sold at from 6½d. to 7d. per lb. for fair bright sound, and rather lean and dull at 6½d., with sea-damaged at 5½d.

CINCHONIDINE, of German make, is quoted 1s. per oz. in bulk, with a slight demand.

COCAINE is steady, and makers report a fair demand for hydrochloride on the basis of 17s. 9d. per oz.

COPPER SULPHATE is easy, at 18l. 5s. to 19l. 10s. per ton on the spot, according to brand. In Liverpool 18l. 15s. to 18l. 17s. 6d., f.o.b., is quoted.

ERGOT has been in more inquiry, and several sales are reported, including Spanish at 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; to arrive, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. c.i.f., is quoted.

According to official figures, exports from Vigo, Spain, during 1901 amounted to 19,105 kilos., valued at 2,729l.

GALLS.—Chinese are slow of sale, at 55s. per cwt., spot; and for arrival, usual shape offer at 45s. 6d., c.i.f. Blue Persian are offered at 59s. to 60s. per cwt., spot.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are firm at 37s. per cwt. spot. Ton lots for April shipment have been sold at 35s.

GLYCERIN continues firm, at from 67s. to 70s. per cwt. for double-distilled, s.g. 1.260, in tins and cases, and 4s. less naked.

GU MASTICH.—Fine pale drop is quoted 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., but business is very quiet and stocks large.

IODOFORM is quoted at 11s. 2d. per lb. by one maker, which is 3d. under the combination price.

JALAP.—On the spot, 5d. per lb., net, has been paid for about a couple of tons.

OIL, CAMPHOR, is very scarce, one holder quoting 45s. per cwt. c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR, is slow of sale with a small business in Calcutta seconds at 2½d. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Agents' quotations range from 108s. to 110s. per barrel, c.i.f., with a quiet market. Old oil continues to rise; up to 102s. 6d. has been paid on the spot. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 26 that the market has become quieter, on account of reports from Finmarken coming in. There seems no reason, however, to become anxious, as the fish in those districts also are very lean and the livers poor. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3 440 barrels, against 3,344 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, PALM.—Lagos has advanced to 27s. per cwt., spot.

OIL, SASSAFRAS, is scarce, 1s. 7d. per lb., spot, being quoted for Geneva.

QUININE.—There is no business to report in the outside market this week, and quotations are nominal. To-day spot has been sold at 1s. 0¾d. per oz.

SAFFRON.—Advices from Spain announce an advance of 1s. per lb. owing to a fair demand; best Valencia is now quoted 24s. 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—On Friday of last week the market closed quite 3s. lower, owing to a drop in the Calcutta price. At the reduction, however, a good business was done, fair Second Orange IN selling on a basis of 115s. to 116s. per cwt. In the delivery market over 1 000 cases were sold, including May at 114s., June 115s. to 114s., August 117s., and September 117s. The next day, however, there was a recovery of 5s. from the lowest point in "futures," May delivery closing with sellers at 116s., June 117s., and August 118s. to 120s. This week the improvement has not been maintained and subsequently there was a decline of about 2s., August and September delivery selling at 117s. to 118s.

SODA-SALTS.—On the spot 70-per-cent. white caustic is quoted 10l. 10s. per ton, and 9l. 15s., f.o.b. Liverpool.

Crystals, in barrels, 65s., and bags, 62s. 6d. per ton, ex wharf or ship. Nitrate is easier, at 10s. 4½d. per cwt. for refined.

SPICES continue remarkably slow, and business is of only a retail character. At auction on Wednesday all the parcels of Cochín *Ginger* offered were bought in; cuttings and small rough at 40s., washed rough at 40s. to 42s., Calicut brown rough at 42s., bold rough slightly limed at 50s., unassorted native cut at 60s., and bold roughly cut at 70s. per cwt. Japan is selling privately at 32s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary rough limed. Penang *Cloves* were bought in at 8d. per lb. for fair red. Zanzibar are very quiet, but steady at 3½d. per lb. for June-August delivery. Stems were bought in at 1½d. per lb. *Chillies* were bought in at 32s. per cwt. for long red picked; a small lot of ordinary sold at 31s. East India *Capsicums* were bought in at 25s. per cwt. for cherries, and at 22s. for long on stalk. *Pimento* neglected and bought in at 3d. to 3½d. per lb. *Mace* quiet; middling pale Penang was taken out at 1s. 8d. per lb. *Black Pepper* slow, but unchanged in price, Singapore being quoted 5½d. per lb. on the spot, and 5½d. to arrive; good Lampong was bought in at 6d., and Penang at 5½d. per lb. East India estate grown sold at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. Very fine bold picked Tellicherry white sold at 1s. 7½d. per lb., and fine coriander with red eye at 1s. 4½d., the pickings bringing 8½d. to 11d. per lb. Fine Singapore was bought in at 1s., and good at 10½d. Fair quality to arrive has been sold at 9½d. Penang is unchanged at 9½d. on the spot, and 9d. for shipment.

TONKA BEANS.—The exports from Ciudad Bolívar during 1901 show a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year, the figures being: 1901, 7,571 kilos. (904½); 1900, 86,460 kilos. (9,272½).

VALERIAN is quoted 18s. to 20s. per cwt., c.i.f. On the spot sales in small quantities are reported at 22s.

### London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs to-day there was a rather dull tone, and several important staples, such as benzoin, ipecac, and rhubarb, were neglected. Cape aloes brought extreme prices; cardamoms sold irregularly, but easier; seeds were firm and in demand. Dill seed and guaiacum sold cheaply, while gamboge was firmly held. Jamaica honey was steady. Rio ipecac. was a shade easier, but 3d. advance was asked for Cartagena. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was unaltered, and higher prices were paid for Madagascar beeswax. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Ajowan-seed .....	20	20	Irish Moss.....	3	0
Albumen .....	3	1	Jaborandi.....	1	0
Aloes—			Kino .....	14	0
Cape .....	17	17	Kola .....	33	0
Socotrine .....	49	0	Lime-juice .....	7	0
Ambergis.....	4	0	Menthol.....	3	0
Annatto-seed .....	9	0	Myrrh .....	7	0
Areca .....	113	100	Nux vomica .....	209	0
Balsam copaiba ..	3	3	Oil—		
Tolu .....	10	0	bay .....	5	0
Benzoin—			cassia.....	10	10
Palembang .....	18	0	eucalyptus .....	24	0
Siam .....	3	0	lemongrass .....	3	0
Sumatra .....	104	2	lime (W.I.) .....	4	4
Calabar Beans .....	15	0	peppermint .....	5	0
Cardamoms .....	350	221	rose (E.I.) .....	18	7
Cascarilla .....	15	0	Orange-peel .....	10	2
Cassia fistula .....	13	13	Pistachio .....	2	0
Catiao .....	10	0	Quassia chips (tons) ..	5	0
Cinnamon .....	24	24	Quillaia .....	35	0
Coca-leaves .....	16	3	Rhubarb .....	36	5
Cocculus indicus...	100	0	Saffron .....	4	0
Croton-seed .....	105	0	Sarsaparilla .....	71	56
Cumin-seed .....	10	0	Seedlac .....	51	51
Dill-seed .....	30	30	Senna—		
Elemi.....	20	0	Tinnevely.....	3	0
Gamboge .....	1	0	Soy .....	20	0
Guaiacum.....	5	3	Strophanthus .....	41	0
Honey—			Tamarinds (W.I.) .....	81	16
Californian .....	140	0	Turmeric .....	200	52
Honolulu .....	30	0	Turtle (dried) .....	2	2
Jamaica .....	279	213	Valerian (jap.) .....	11	0
Ipecacuanha—			Wax bees'—		
Cartagena.....	55	0	Australian .....	13	0
Rio .....	45	8	East Indian .....	16	2

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Wax (bees')—			Wax (bees')—		
Jamaica .....	15	9	Nyassaland .....	1	0
Madagascar .....	195	195	West Indian.....	1	0
Morocco.....	8	0	Zanzibar .....	29	28

ALBUMEN.—Chinese egg partly sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape was quite 5s. per cwt. dearer, 17 cases selling with good competition at 40s. to 41s. for fair to good bright seconds. Ratna dull and drossy sold at 36s., and very drossy at 32s. to 33s. per cwt. A lot of 49 cases Socotrine aloes, in semi-liquid condition, was bought in.

ANNATTO-SEED.—For dull Madras seed 1½d. per lb. was asked.

ARECA were about 3s. lower, 60 bags of small to bold slightly wormy seed selling at 16s. per cwt., and 40 bags of fresh water-damaged, but in fair condition, sold with all faults at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Para was the only description offered, and it sold readily at 1s. 6d. per lb. for thin bright clear in kegs.

The exports from Ciudad Bolívar during 1901 amounted to 16,287 kilos. (1,578½), against 8,474 kilos. (860½) in 1900.

BALSAM, TOLU.—Fine hard balsam in small tins, of good flavour, was held at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was neglected in auction, only 2 cases selling at 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for good seconds, with small to bold almonds and rather false packed. For a case of small to bold palish free Siam almonds of good flavour 19l. per cwt. was refused, 22l. being wanted, and for partly blocky, pea and bean size, 7l. 15s. was refused.

CALABAR-BEANS.—For good, 1s. 4d. per lb. was wanted, and fair 1s. 1d.

CARDAMOMS sold at very irregular prices, bold being steady, and medium and small sizes easier. Decorticated seeds were in good demand, and sold at firm rates, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. being paid. The following prices were paid for Ceylon-Mysore: Good bold pale bright, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; bold and medium pale, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 11d.; bold medium pale, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; small and medium palish, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; small pale, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; splits, medium, 1s. 1d.; brown split and pickings, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. Ceylon-Malabar pickings, 4d. per lb., subject, and broken decorticated Malabar seed, 1s. 2d. Of 7 cases native wild long offered, 1 case of small to bold sold at 2s. 9d., and 5 cases medium and leaner ditto at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d., subject.

CASCARILLA.—For small, partly silvery, quill 60s. was refused, 65s. being wanted.

CASSIA-FISTULA.—Good pod from Dominica, part ratty, sold at 30s. to 35s. per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—A case of good green Ceylon realised 1s. 1d., fair greenish, 9d., and slightly damaged, 6½d. per lb. Privately, green Truxillo-leaves are quoted 9d. per lb., spot.

DILL-SEED.—Fair Bombay seed sold cheaply at 7s. 3d. per cwt.

ELEMI.—Twenty boxes of hard gum and of little flavour, said to be "specially refined," were taken out at 5l. per cwt., no bids being made.

GAMBOGE.—For good Siam pipe, mostly bright orange fracture, slightly blocky, 17l. was wanted.

GUAIACUM.—Small to bold loose drop was taken out, but afterwards sold privately at 2s. per lb.; rather blocky drop ditto sold at 1s. 2d.; and for siftings 8d. was paid.

HONEY.—Jamaica sold at steady prices, from 16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for fair to good amber-coloured liquid, and 14s. 6d. to 16s. for dark-amber liquid in cases. Brown to palish set in barrels brought 15s. to 16s. 6d.; and banana-coloured set was held at from 15s. to 16s.

IPECACUANHA.—Holders were rather firmer in their ideas of value for Cartagena, 4s. 3d. being the "stand-out" price; but no business was done publicly at this figure, and bids of 4s. were to be submitted for a few bales. Rio root was slightly easier, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. being paid for fair lean to bold root; for good bright natural 9s. 10d. was wanted. Five bales of sea-damaged sold at from 8s. 7d. up



to 9s. 4d per lb., according to damage. Cultivated Rio was held at 9s. 9d.

KISO.—Neglected in auction, but privately black Cochin grain has been sold at 9d. per lb.

KOLA.—A barrel of small, partly shrivelled, West Indian sold at 2d. per lb.; 3d. was refused for medium to bold bright West Indian, 3½d. being wanted.

MENTHOL.—Kobayashi brand was held at 12s. 9d. per lb.

MYRRH.—For small to bold good pale picked gum 6l. per cwt. was wanted.

NUX VOMICA.—Medium to bold bright seed, from Bombay, was held at 10s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt.

OIL, CASSIA.—Ten cases of 70 to 75-per-cent. c.a. sold, without reserve, at from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., being a fair price.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Privately 6d. per oz. is quoted on the spot, and 5½d., c.i.f.

OIL, LIME.—Sold at unchanged rates, 1s. 6d per lb. (no allowance for draft or trett) being paid for 4 cases of West Indian distilled.

OIL, ROSE (BOMBAY).—Settlings sold readily at 1d. per oz. There was plenty of good oil on offer from 5d. per oz., upwards.

ORANGE-PEEL remains cheap, good bright thin strip selling at from 5d. to 6d. per lb.

QUASSIA.—Five tons of chips were held at 13l. per ton.

QUILLAIJA.—A bid of 12l. 10s per ton was refused for 35 bales.

RHUBARB.—Quiet, but steady. Several cases of medium to bold round Canton, of good coat but slightly spongy, with three-quarter pinky fracture and one-quarter grey and dark, sold at 1s. 9d. For 3 cases small to medium flat high-dried, with seven-eighths pinky fracture and one-eighth dark, sold at 8½d. per lb. Good Canton trimming root was held at 2s. 6d.; and good pickings were bought in at 1s. 8d. nominally.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was in fair supply, and sold at steady rates, 1s 1d to 1s. 3d. being paid for slightly country damaged and part rough. Another holder of 15 bales of fair to good asked 1s 4d to 1s 6d. per lb. Native red is scarce and dearer, 11d. to 11½d. per lb. being paid.

SEEDLAC.—There was good competition for the 51 bags offered, which sold at from 96s. to 100s. per cwt.

STROPHANTHUS.—Rather brownish Komé seed sold cheaply at 1s. 9d per lb.; for good green 2s. 3d. was refused, 3s 3d. being the limit.

TAMARINDS.—Fair squashy Antigua in barrels sold at 11s. per cwt. "in bond."

THYME-SEED.—Twenty bags of good clean quality from Bombay sold cheaply at 5s. per cwt.

TURNERIC.—Good bulbs from Bombay brought 12s. to 13s. per cwt.

TURTLE, DRIED.—Sold at 2s. 6d. per lb., subject.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica sold at from 7l. 15s. for dark brown and mixed, to 7l. 17s 6d. to 8l. for fair brown, being steady. Madagascar was in good demand and dearer, good pale yellow to grey selling at from 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 12s. 6d., dark grey 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l., and wormy from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per cwt. Good Zanzibar sold at 7l. 17s. 6d.; slightly wormy in rolls, 7l. 5s.; and very wormy, 6l. 10 per cwt. Two cases of Calcutta sold at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.

#### MORE VINEGAR-OF-SQUILLS CASES.

MR. EUGENE MCSWEENEY, 432 Green Lanes, Tottenham, was on Thursday fined by the Magistrates 10s. and costs for selling vinegar of squills deficient in acetic acid. A similar charge against Mr. S. C. Hudson, 60 Green Lanes, was dismissed. Mr. Kirby asked the Magistrates to state a case, and they are considering it. A full report will be given next week.

## Camphor Notes.

IT is an accepted fact that the Japanese Government camphor monopoly has not met with the success that was expected of it, and in order to put matters on a more satisfactory basis for the monopolists, the Government have also desired to control the hitherto unfettered production in Japan itself, which production appears to have increased by leaps and bounds since the introduction of the Formosan monopoly, and the high prices which followed. In order to conserve the Japanese industry, another Camphor-monopoly Bill applicable generally to the mainland of Japan was introduced by the Government in February. It was read for the first time in the House of Representatives and afterwards referred to a Committee. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Ohmori, Minister of Home Affairs, briefly stated that the object of the measure was to maintain the production of the camphor in Japan and to strengthen one of the sources of the wealth of the Empire. Baron Kodami, the Minister for War and Governor-General of Formosa, and Mr. Goto, the Director of the Formosan Administration Bureau, were in favour of the contract for the disposal of the camphor being given to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., and it is stated that a private agreement had already been come to. When the Bill came before the House of Peers it was thrown out. Why, is not very clear. If it had become law, Japan would have controlled from 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the world's output, and the advantages to the country are so obvious that the Bill will probably be brought forward again by the Government.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Japan some time ago despatched Mr. Matsuda, an expert of the Formosan Government Office, to the various provinces of Kyushu (Formosa) to investigate the amount of camphor producible in the interior during the coming fiscal year. He reports that the two prefectures of Miyazaki and Kagoshima are the centres of production of camphor, the other two—Kumamoto and Fukuoka—coming next. In Kagoshima the production seems to have reached about 900,000 kin. (1,200,000 lbs.) during the preceding year, representing one-half of the gross amount of camphor produced throughout the island, and it may be expected that about the same amount will be produced in the coming fiscal year. So that altogether an output of 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 kin is expected. Mr. Matsuda reports that the prospects of such a large output depends entirely on a considerable rise in value, but if there should be a sudden fall in price, it will be impossible to maintain the present production for any length of time. At present no fewer than two million camphor-trees, apart from those recently planted, are in Miyazaki, and 700,000 in Kagoshima. The total number of camphor-trees in the Government and private forests throughout Formosa is innumerable (says Mr. Matsuda), and more than 40,000,000 kin of camphor (equivalent to about 470,000 cwt.) could be obtained if all the camphor-trees were cut down for manufacturing purposes.

The process of pacification in Formosa has been going on since the island was ceded to Japan, but in South Formosa lately the small Japanese army of occupation have had a series of slight reverses in attempting to suppress the banditti, and there have been numerous conflicts with varying success. The Japs, it appears, are at a disadvantage in having to keep intact their line of communication throughout a large and difficult country, but until they have completely subdued or pacified the natives they cannot hope to carry out their monopoly successfully. At the present time (according to Mr. Matsuda's report) the Government have to face the serious fact that camphor is being produced from the ten or fifteen year old trees clandestinely cut down from their forests, or from the stumps of these stolen trees, as well as the boughs and leaves of young shoots growing on such stumps.

At Gijon, Spain, a factory for refining camphor and making celluloid has been established.